INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 82— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FOREIGNERS HAVE AN HONOURABLE PLACE IN INDIA

India Wants To Preserve Her Civilization

"OUR NATIONALISM WILL NOT EXPLOIT OTHERS NOR WILL ALLOW OTHERS TO EXPLOIT US

Gandhiji Opens Federation Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce

ASKS ENGLISHMEN TO JOIN CONGRESS

DELHI, April 7.

Gandhiji opened to-day in the old Assembly Chamber the fourth annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The Hall and galleries were full with distinguished gathering. Among the visitors were Sir George Schuster, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Malaviya.

SAFEGUARDING CIVILIZATION

Gandhiji opening the proceedings in Hindi, referred to the President's remarks regarding British traders in India. He said that as, by Swaraj, he meant the rule of justice, then the rights of Englishmen must be protected, but the problem was like the one he faced in South Africa, during his talks with General Smuts.

He (Gandhiji) was told that the real problem was that South African white settlers wished to safeguard their civilisation against Eastern influences and domination. Gandhiji willingly conceded that point of view to General Smuts.

The same was the problem in India. She wished to preserve her civilisation against inroads by other civilisations. This had been done by England and the United States. Two civilisations could not work together.

PLACE FOR ENGLISHMEN

Therefore, subject to this, that Englishmen and foreigners respected Indian civilisation and lived as true servants of India, they had a most honourable place in it. He asked the Federation leaders, if they so choose, to capture the Congress, which could not be done by means of the purse, but by greater sacrifice and work for the masses.

To those who ridiculed the idea of adult franchise at present, his answer was that not only had the Congress worked it successfully without proper resources but that the entire strength of the Congress had been derived through it.

ENGLISHMEN SHOULD JOIN CONGRESS

English men and women had an honoured place in the Congress and he wanted Englishmen to join the Congress to apply themselves to the service of the poor. "There is always the door open for a person like Andrews. Our Nationalism is such that we neither wish to exploit others, nor will allow others to exploit us."

If the commercial community which rendered valuable service to the Congress movement made still further sacrifices, the movement for Swaraj would become irresistible.—A. P.

Lala Shri Ram who presided over the 4th Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

departure this year in holding our Session as late as April, but I am sure you will all be gratified to see Mahatmaji amongst us to inaugurate the proceedings of this Conference and this would not have been possible if we had held our meeting earlier in the year. We are justly proud of the Mahatma; he is not only a national asset but a world force, the idol not merely of his countrymen but of all those with whom the moral and the spiritual forces count more than the physical and the material issues. The country owes him a deep debt of gratitude for the phenomenal awakening in the country and for the confidence he has created in the masses by the movement he inaugurated a year ago for the attainment of Swaraj. May I, on behalf of the Indian commercial community, assure you, Sir, that we all feel it a rare honour and a great privilege to have you amongst us here today.

The great struggle that has gone on during the last year has come to an honourable end through the efforts of two notable personalities who have worthily represented the two races of the East and the West. The Gandhi-Irwin agreement is a distinct landmark in our history, a signal stage in the building up of our national constitution, and every member of the commercial community in India will be grateful for the statesmanlike settlement arrived at between the Government and the people of this country. The representatives of the Indian National Congress will now be participating in the discussions of the Round Table Conference and we hope to see at no distant future the fruits of the joint labours of the representatives of the people and the British Government embodied in a constitution which will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of India and prevent a renewal of the fight so honourably brought to a close by the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

During the course of last year we were compelled by our sense of duty to give emphatic expression to our views on two political

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTHING SHORT OF DOMINION STATUS

—:o:—

Lala Shri Ram On Indian Demands

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Lala Shri Ram to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which was opened by Mahatma Gandhi.

I welcome you all to this the Fouth Annual Session of our Federation. We are making a new

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT DONGRI

Congress Muslim Volunteer Stabbed To Death

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

GOONDAS BREAK UP MUSLIM MEETING

One man was stabbed to death and several others received injuries at a Muslim meeting held on Tuesday night at the Dongri Maidan.

Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari, the well-known Punjab divine, addressed the meeting. Dr. Rajab Ali Patel presided. Several thousand persons had assembled to hear the Maulana and for nearly three fourths of an hour the proceedings went on peacefully.

But after that a section of the audience who seemed bent on breaking the meeting and creating trouble began to interrupt the speaker. These persons put several questions to the speaker, which he tried to answer, but it appeared that it was only an excuse to start trouble.

MISCHIEF MONGERS

The mischief mongers refused to listen to the replies and for nearly 15 minutes pandemonium prevailed.

Some Police officers attached to the Special Branch intervened and asked the Maulana to stop his address, which he refused on the ground that the majority of the audience wanted to hear him.

STONE THROWING

The Maulana again tried to address the meeting, but those who were bent on breaking up the meeting threw stones and other missiles on the dais and subsequently began to make use of their lathis. They broke most of the lambs. In the meanwhile one volunteer was stabed in the stomach. It was at same distance from the meeting. The stabbed volunteer came in the meeting profusely bleeding from his stomach. Seeing the injured volunteer there was panic among the large crowd which had hitherto remained there in spite of the hooliganism and stone-throwing by the mischief-mongers. In view of this the organisers dissolved the meeting.

STABBED MAN DIES

In the melee about ten persons received injuries and were removed to the Congress Free Hospital. The man who was stabbed in the stomach and died on his way to the Hospital. The car carrying him was attacked on its way and three volunteers who accompanied him were injured.

MUSLIM CONGRESS VOLUNTEER

Out of the nine injured persons admitted in the Hospital five have been detained, who include Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha and Mr. Chaudhari, the Captain of Muslim volunteers. Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha was hit on the head with a stone and also received lathi blows.

It is understood that the Muslim who was stabbed to death was a Congress volunteer.

HIS SUFFERINGS.

Maulana Bukhari's address was a purely religious sermon and there was nothing that could hurt any one's feelings.

At the outset he recalled his visit to Bombay last year and narrated the hardships that he experienced during the time he was in jail. He was sent to a jail in Eastern Bengal, where he was attacked by black fever and various other diseases. For two months and a half he was bedridden and the illness had told very badly on his health.

CAUSE OF DEGRADATION.

Continuing the Maulana said that the object of his visit to Bombay was to give a message to Bombay Muslims and especially Muslim youths. It was that the main question before them was how to safeguard their culture and civilization from the onslaughts of Western civilization. He opined that the cause of their present degradation was the loss of political power.

They had not only themselves became slaves but had helped Britain in reducing most of the Islamic countries to a state of slavery. They must expiate for those sins and he appealed to them to do so by organising their forces and regaining their lost freedom.

THEY SMELLED LIQUOR.

Further details of the hooliganism at the Dongri meeting show that the trouble was created by a party of hooligans who were intoxicated with drink and strongly raked of it.

One of them smashed four lamps at the meeting, when he was prevented by the Muslim Congress volunteers from doing more damage.

The volunteer was then attacked by half a dozen persons with lathis. He snatched a lathi from one of them, when he was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife.

The wound was so deep that in a few minutes, when he was put in a car, he died.

BRIGANDS KILL ARAB MERCHANT

—:o:—

Another Outrage In Palestine

LONDON, April 7.

Jerusalem.—Another highway outrage is reported from near Beersheba where a party of seven Arab merchants proceeding from Hebron was held up by armed brigands.

One merchant was killed and one injured and whole party was stripped of its belongings.—Reuter.

CONGRESS DELEGATION TO R. T. C.

—:o:—

Not All Members Of Working Committee To Go To London

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aur. 7.

The press report that about twenty advisers including members of the Congress Working Committee would accompany Mahatma Gandhi to London for the Round Table Conference is not quite correct. Only a few are expected to accompany him, if he goes at all. In fact the procedure of the next conference was almost the first subject discussed last night between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy on the basis of certain communication received from London. Completest secrecy prevails, but all the members of the Working Committee are not going. Only a few may be selected by Mahatma Gandhi.

SALUTE FOR SIND EX-COMMISSIONER

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 7.

G. A. Thomas, ex-Commissioner in Sind and future Home Member of the Government of Bombay left abroad s.s. "Chakla" for Bombay at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the accompaniment of salute of thirteen guns.—A. P.

CHAMPION OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Mr. Shaukat Ali presided over the "All India" Muslim Conference at Delhi.

GANDHIJI HAD NO TALK WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 7.

The report that Mr. Gandhi had a talk with H. E. the Biceroy last night is incorrect.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 7.

To meet Gandhiji there was a garden party given by Lala Shri Ram this afternoon at Jamna Club on the banks of the river near Qudsia Bagh.

It was very largely attended, practically the elite of Delhi, Old and New, being present. The guests numbered over 500, and khaddar was largely in evidence. Owing to indisposition Lala Shri Ram could not be present, but his father and brother received the guests.

Gandhiji arrived at 5-45 p.m. and was warmly received by the gathering. He spent about half an-hour with Sir George and Lady Schuster and then a few minutes with Sir B. L. and Lady Mitter and then moved about among the guests, renewing his acquaintance with many I.C.S. officers and chatting with others.

Cries of "Gandhiki-Jai" were raised shortly before he left and the gathering enjoyed a delightful afternoon.

SUSPICIOUS FRENCH ATTITUDE

—:o:—

Briand Not To Attend Anglo-German Discussions

LONDON, April 7.

Paris Hopes that M. Briand will be induced to attend Anglo-German discussions, tentatively fixed for the early party of May, are discounted by newspapers, which declare that M. Briand was invited and has declined mainly on account of the Presidential election.

Newspapers are very suspicious that there is more in the invitation than meets the eye.

"Echo de Paris" forecasts "most mischievous consequences," if France accepts the "flattering invitation after the thunderclap of Austro-German economic agreement."—Reuter.

"Tyagabhumi" To Reappear.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, April 4.

The "Tyagbhumi" a Hindi monthly which had ceased publication owing to the promulgation of the Press Ordinance will reappear as a Weekly from the 1st May under the editorship of Sjt. Haribhau Upadhyaya. It would be chiefly devoted to the cause of National awakening in all its multifarious phases, specially dealing with problems of Labour peasantry and people of the Indian States.

CONGRESS LEADERS RESTORE PEACE IN CAWNPORE

No Criminal Cases To Be Brought

"IF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAD PERFORMED THEIR DUTY IN TIME MUCH PRECIOUS LIVES COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED."

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Abdul Kalam Azad and Jamnalal Bajaj in a joint statement to the Press say: "The unhappy communal outbreak at Cawnpore, with subsequent news of horrible acts of cold blooded mutual murder, arson and looting, deepened the gloom which Lahore executions had cast over the entire Congress proceedings at Karachi. And though it was not possible just then to do more than depute such Hindu and Mussalman leaders to the scene of outbreak as were then available and appoint a Committee to discover the causes of the occurrence and to devise means for establishing peace and unity, we were eager to take an early opportunity to visit Cawnpore, if only to express our sympathies for those who had suffered, to-day our homage to the memory of late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi and others who had laid down their precious lives for the cause of peace and communal unity and to do our bit to help those who were trying hard to restore normal conditions in the city.

UNNAMEABLE CRUELTIES.

We, therefore, hastened to Cawnpore on the 6th after finishing an engagement in Delhi. We visited the areas which were scenes of all unnameable cruelties and violence to innocent and mainly poor population of the city and also saw the damage done to shops, properties a very large number of houses and to mosques as well as temples.

TALES OF SLAUGHTER.

We were also shocked beyond description to discover that tales of slaughter of women and children belonging to both communities were but too true. For a moment evidently man had become less than a beast.

Whatever the causes might have been, we were satisfied that both Hindus and Mussalmans had suffered terribly and on both sides it was the innocent people who had been mostly the victims. When the atmosphere is tense, trifling causes start rioting and bloodshed.

THOSE HORRORS.

Once the principle of retaliation of vengeance finds play, there is no knowing what magnitude horrors may reach. It is hoped that the theory of retaliation will find no more supporters, after the ghastly holocaust at Cawnpore.

A day's visit cannot furnish us with sufficient data for analysing the causes of the tragic events, or for appropriating the blame. The Committee appointed by the Karachi Congress, under Babu Bhagwandas, will soon commence its work in this behalf.

But we take this opportunity to congratulate the Unity Board, for having done excellent work under most trying circumstances in restoring peace and confidence between both the communities.

NO RECRIMINATIONS.

Their efforts had already paved the way for the final resolve of the city to revert to normal conditions and although there was some feeling of insecurity among the merchants of both communities they shed their fear and responded to our appeal to resume business forthwith.

Various bazars were thereupon opened the same afternoon and with a view to bury bitter memories of the past events resolutions were also passed to refrain, as far as it was within the people's power from participating in criminal cases and counter-cases that may follow such outbreaks. Arrangements were also made to distribute and broadcast in the adjoining districts, hand bills etc., giving news of the restoration of peace and amicable relations between Hindus and Mussalmans in Cawnpore and to put a stop to all mischievous and false rumours from spreading.

NO EXPLOITATION.

It is earnestly hoped that the unhappy events of Cawnpore will not be exploited by any sections or members of either community elsewhere towards fomenting communal troubles or exciting feeling of bitterness, but that every lover of India will strive to check the spread of communal virus.

In conclusion, we have to note with regret that all respectable men, both Hindus and Mussalmans whom we met told us that they were certain that had the local authorities performed their primary duty of controlling the situation in time, much precious life could have been saved and destruction of valuable property averted.

We were told that instead of performing this duty when they were approached for assistance by fear-stricken people the callous answer, returned was: "Go to Congress."

CAWNPORE MUSLIMS' MEETING.

—:o:—

TRIBUTE TO MR. VIDYARTHI.

CAWNPORE, April 7.

The Secretary Muslim Relief Committee, wires:—

A largely attended meeting of the Muslims of Cawnpore belonging to various schools of political thought called by the Muslim Relief Committee was held at Faizam school on April 5 with Maulvi Ghulam Mohiuddin of Amin Brothers, the leading hide merchants of Cawnpore in the chair. Following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It is the considered opinion of this meeting that the abnormally heavy losses of life and property of the Muslims during the recent Cawnpore riots are due to the fact that while the Hindu majority committed excesses out of its indignation of the Muslims' attitude of neutrality towards the civil disobedience movement, the local authorities neglected to take effective steps to protect the life and property of the Muslims during the riot.

The Muslim minority fears that there is a great possibility of full justice not being done to it and, therefore, it prays to the Government to take adequately effective steps to protect the legitimate interest of the Muslims and to administer full justice to them.

This meeting records its profound sense of sorrow at the premature death of Pandit Ganesh Shanker Vidyarti who was loved by Hindus and Muslims alike and assures the breaved family of its deep sympathy.

MIDNAPORE MAGISTRATE SHOT

—:o:—

ASSAILANT NOT YET TRACED.

MIDNAPORE, April 7.

Mr. James Peddie, District Magistrate of Midnapore, was shot five times inside the local school premises.

He has been removed to hospital.

The assailant has not been traced.—A. P.

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THE OKHA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Okha Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th April, 1931, at 5 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Laxmidas Mulraj Khatau who retire under Articles 95 and 96 but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of April, 1931 to the 30th day of April, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
For the Okha Cement Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) H. S. CAPTAIN.
Dated Bombay, 2nd April, 1931.

N.B.:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the National Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 18th May, 1931, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th April, 1931, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
2812

NOTICE FOR A LOST POLICY.

We have received an application from Mr. Shanker Tukaram Dali, of Khamgaon through his pleader Mr. S. V. Bhide of Khamgaon for the issue of a duplicate policy No. 0243646 for Rs. 5,000 issued by our Company on the life of the applicant's father Mr. Tukaram Bhonji Dali (decd.) on the ground that the original is irrevocably lost. If anyone has any objection to the grant of the duplicate policy he is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from the date of publication of this notice. If no objection be received the duplicate policy will be issued after the expiry of the stipulated period.

P. CHAUDHURI.
Secretary, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Grosvenor House,
21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
R 4746

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "Hamburg Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th April, 1931, from Japan Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

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Under instructions from Messrs. L. K. Vasanji and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the site:—

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 172 of 1929.

IMPERIAL BANK of INDIA ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
GULAMHUSSEIN ESSAJEE ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1216, New No. 6951, Old Survey No. 359, New Survey No. 2|2013 and Cadastral Survey No. 99 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Passage; on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street; on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Ahmed Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Nurbibi and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 309, Old Street Nos. 23-25 and New Street No. 283 Nagdevi Street.

Secondly.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 239-3|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 187, No. 6060, Old Survey No. 858, New Survey No. 1|2013 and Cadastral Survey No. 98 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Public Drain and beyond that the property now or formerly of Ahmed Mahomed Kesai, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Mahomedally Esoofally and on or towards the South by the properties now or formerly of Gulam Hussein Sumar and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 308, Street No. 17-21, Nagdevi Street.

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RAILWAYMEN THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE

Unless Workers' Grievances Are Redressed

The extra-ordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held at Parel on Sunday, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. S. Ruikar of Nagpur. Delegates from Nagpur, Bhusaval, Manmad, Igatpuri, Sholapur, Shahabad, Bina Bhopal, Lonavala, Kalyan, Bombay, Agra, Dhond etc. were present in the meeting.

Amongst those present were, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Dr. J. N. Choksy, Dr. Govande, Mr. Khedgikar, and Mrs. Girjabai Bhat.

Mr. G. K. Phadke, Acting President of the Union welcomed the delegates who had assembled from various centres and expressed his delight at the return of Mr. Ruikar from jail.

Mr. Khedgikar, the General Secretary, requested Mr. Ruikar to open the Conference.

Mr. Ruikar thanked the workers for the confidence reposed in him, in electing him as the President in his absence and also his colleagues, Messrs. Phadke, Sohoni and others who had kept the flag flying in face of great difficulties and promised the Railway Workers to help them in the same way as before.

JAMNADAS SUPPORTS GENERAL STRIKE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressing the meeting supported the resolution regarding general strike on all Railways, and strongly criticised the attitude of the Railway Board in carrying out the present drastic retrenchment and in not reinstating the G. I. P. Rly. strikers. He promised full support to G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and Mr. Ruikar in their fight against the Railway authorities.

Resolutions were passed, demanding immediate re-instatement of all G. I. P. Railway strikers and stopping of retrenchment, the appointment of the Conciliation Board under Trade Dispute Act and in the event of the failure of the Government of India, to comply with this request by the 10th of May requesting the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to declare a general strike on all Railways.

Another resolution protested against the present manner of retrenchment, as it affected only the sub-ordinate staff, leaving high paid officers free and adversely affecting only the Indian staff, and gave undue preference to new entrants over and above the strikers and as the same was likely to result in wage cut and calling upon the workers to combat this evil. Protesting against the action of the Railway authorities in not putting all the strikers on the first waiting list, Condemning the Railway Authorities for not having re-instated those who are already on the first waiting list, and disagreeing with the decision of the Government of India in not putting those strikers who had not vacated quarters before the 17th March, 1930 on the 1st waiting list as this did not form the condition in the Government Communique. Demanding immediate payment of all dues of strikers including gratuity and furlough without prejudice to the right of re-instatement Demanding reinstatement of convicted Satyagrahis in the strike. Calling upon workers to have a 100 per cent. Trade Union Organisation. Expressing satisfaction at the workers' and peasant's demand accepted by the Indian National Congress at Karachi. Demanding immediate release of Comrade Abdul Razak, an active worker of the Union and characterising his conviction under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code as a misuse of the same.

SALARY OF RS. 500.

Messrs. Sohoni, Kulkarni, Naidu, Pitker, Patwardhan, Khedgiker and Dr. Gowande spoke in support of these resolutions.

Mr. Ruikar concluding the Conference congratulated the workers on the resolutions passed. He strongly criticised the railway authorities for not having reinstated the strikers in spite of the solemn assurance of the Government. He said that no retrenchment would be acceptable to the Union unless it was started from the top and unless all the higher Officer's pay was brought down to Rs. 500 as demanded by the Congress.

"REAL REVOLATION"

—:o:—

Implementing The Optional Clause

(BY MARY HAMILTON, M.P.,

The General Act was drawn up by the League of Nations. It carries a stage further the process begun in the Optional Clause.

Signatories to the Optional Clause accept the obligation to submit purely justiciable disputes

Accession to the General Act to the Permanent Court.

carries with it an obligation to submit non-justiciable disputes to arbitration and to abide by the decision.

REAL TEST.

These disputes are not of the kind which could be settled merely in a Court of Justice, but may be political, or may concern new territory, or access in different forms to uncharted territories, such as the use of wireless over the Antarctic.

Both the Optional Clause and the General Act represent a concrete stage in the establishment of a positive alternative to war. And willingness to take these specific steps is the real test of the will-to-peace.

Everyone knows how easy it is to get people to agree on a slogan or even a principle. But how appallingly difficult it is to get them to agree in practice!

By the Pact of Paris we have "renounced" war. But does that alter the fact that, so long as nations have different ideas and points of view, disagreements and disputes are certain?

SETTING UP THE JUDGE.

Does it not leave us face to face with the situation that, unless a just way of setting disputes is found and acted on, the Pact carries us no distance?

M. Briand, himself an author of the Pact of Paris, said that while it suppresses the battlefield, it does not set up the judge.

And so the French parliament, on his initiative, has endorsed the accession to the General Act.

In this Britain marches in step with its self-governing Dominions. One of the big, if little-advertised, achievements of the last Imperial Conference was the agreement on a common peace policy for the British Commonwealth. It was a policy not only in word, but in action, and the crucial test of action, now, is the General Act.

Do not underestimate how revolutionary is the change striven for.

"The General Act," said Sir Rennell Rodd, "invites us .... to abandon the claim of the nation to take such steps as it may consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice."

There is the real revolution.

The 139 Tories who voted on Monday against the General Act, like the 193 Tories who voted on January 27, 1930, against the Optional Clause, voted for the old individualist militarist outlook.

IMPARTIAL JUDGE.

The Government is, unconditionally and without reserve, for the judge and against the battlefield. That judge must be impartial. He cannot be our own. To him we must hand over every case. By his decision we must abide.

To the battlefield there is no other alternative. Not vague affirmations, but the stiff test of concrete and specific working out of an actual alternative method will enable the world to get rid of the armaments to which many still cling, in their minds, as the "last resort."

So, the acceptance of the General Act is the indispensable foundation for a successful disarmament conference. If the judge is installed and accepted, then, and only then, can the swords, be converted into plough-shares.—"Daily Herald."

TRAMWAYMEN TO SUPPORT CONGRESSS

—:o:—

THEY WILL TAKE PART IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE

A special general meeting of the Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay, was held on Monday evening. The object of the meeting was to explain and express opinion on the resolution regarding the details of Swarajya passed at Karachi.

All items were explained fully by Mr. V. H. Joshi, the Vice-President of the Union, with necessary criticism and those that are not mentioned in the following resolution were accepted by all as they appear in the Congress resolution.

In the end the following resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

This extra-ordinary meeting of the Bombay Tramwaymen's Union welcome the principle of binding the Congress to protect a large number of rights of the greatest number of people by making it explicit item, as to what will be the general nature of Swaraj, by passing a resolution of 20 numbered paragraphs beneficial to the workers and peasant classes.

MUST TAKE PART IN FIGHT

This meeting disapproves the tendency of the Congress of defining the minimum of monthly wage of the upper class Government servant in clause No. 14 and of leaving undefined the minimum wage of the worker or peasant in Clause No. 3.

The meeting specially approves the first part of clause No. 7 giving recognition to workers' Unions and proclaims that the Congress institutions should not wait to bring about this recognition till Swarajya is obtained, in cases of Mills, private big workshops and workshops like the Tramway workshop belonging to non-government companies as these factories are subject to Congress influence.

It is not possible to believe in the latter part of clause No. 7 which seeks to provide for arbitration as sufficient method of deciding the difference between workers and employers.

After taking into consideration all other items in the resolution, this meeting is firmly of the opinion that it is incumbent on the part of the workers and peasants to take additional and full part in the struggle for Swaraj started by the Congress, so that the execution of this resolution should come within limits of possibility."

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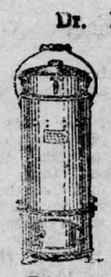

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Rothermere Youths' Substitute For Castor-Oil.

The Marquess of Londonderry—a staunch Tory—is in danger of having his braces cut, and that without ceremony, unless he behaves himself.

The Party of Youth, which has put up Sir Ernest Petter as Independent Conservative candidate in the St. George's by-election, accuses him of "attempting to raid the platform at a recent meeting and refusing to halt until warned that he would be thrown out if he came a yard nearer."

If he repeats the offence for which he has been noted down, he will, says the Party of Youth, be "subjected to an indignity that will be more appropriate than police action. In other words the stewards will rush to him and cut his braces, writes, a Special Correspondent in the "Daily Herald".

TORY M. P.'s ON BLACK LIST

In addition to Lord Londonderry, the names of 15 Tory M. P.s are on the list. They are accused of a variety of offences, among them being:

"Yelling, shouting, leading others in interruption and other attempts to wreck meetings, and asking questions at inappropriate times."

Their names are secret for the moment, but will be announced by and chairman who detects them in the commission of any new offence.

Then there are 30 Tory candidates, described as "read hooligans."

A Party of Youth must have a proper penalty for such misdeeds. In Italy they had castor oil. Here the stewards will have scissors.

As Lord Londonderry will be returning to England to-day, I considered it my duty to warn Lady Londonderry.

The grimly earnest Party of Youth would have been disconcerted to hear the laugh she gave.

"I was at the meeting with him," she said, in explanation. "It was difficult to take it all seriously, and when the crowd began to shout for him to speak he made a good-humoured pretence of starting up to do so."

The cutting of braces will commend itself to Empire Free Trade canvassers, who are finding it hard to prove that their party can do anything to benefit trade.

Of course the Black List is only a new move in the game.

INSULTS USED UP

The by-election started with an interchange of verbal brickbats without precedent—"softy." "stinkpot" and "louse" among them. And how the last insulting adjective has been used up.

Their piles of ammunition gone, and both sides bruised and limping from the bombardment, the official and unofficial Tories had to think of something new.

One excellent new scheme was to call all the butlers of Belgravia together and frighten them with talk of dumping.

The Petter party rallied a number of them, laid it on thick and heavy, but the butlers showed a somewhat strange lack of interest in gas mantles and knitted gloves.

The wilted, however, when the talk moved to the dangerous possibilities of a wholesale importation of 'Swiss butlers;' and asked the Petter party to call a massed meeting of butlers to deal with the peril.

CHALLENGE—AND REPLY

Lord Rothermere has challenged Mr. Baldwin to a public debate "in a public hall' after the Westminster by-election.

He intends, he says, to state the case against Mr. Baldwin's leadership, and asks that one half of the accommodation should be at his disposal and the rest at Mr. Baldwin's.

To this Mr. Baldwin, in a statement issued last night, replied that the challenge is "too impudent to deserve a moment's consideration."

UNEMPLOYMENT AND MONETARY FLUCTUATIONS.

Result Of Falling Price Level

Among the papers submitted to the Unemployment Committee of the International Labour Office there was one prepared by the Office and giving a short analysis based on such statistical data as is available of the relation between monetary fluctuations and unemployment.

It is common knowledge and generally admitted that periods of falling prices are associated with a high level of unemployment and, conversely, that periods of rising prices are associated with a low level of unemployment, but though theoretical arguments exist to explain logically that connection one would not be justified in drawing a conclusion that fluctuations in the general level of prices are the cause of fluctuations in in unemployment, as both these series may be affected in part by a common cause.

When fluctuations in the average level of prices in a large number of countries synchronised as was usually the case before the war under the gold standard, fluctuations in unemployment also tended to occur at the same time and in the same direction in these countries. Periods of depression accompanied by falling prices and a high level of unemployment occurred in all countries at practically the same time and, similarly, periods of prosperity accompanied by rising prices and a low level of unemployment also rose simultaneously in all countries.

The paper first examines the pre-war data for the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. For the United States, information collected by Professor Irving Fisher is given which shows by the use of special statistical methods a very strong correlation between the movements of wholesale prices and the level of unemployment in the months following these movements. He draws a conclusion that changes in the price level do definitely foreshadow or anticipate changes in employment.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

For Great Britain, the rates of the change of the annual average wholesale price indices (for it must be remembered that it is not the actual level of prices but the rate of fall or rise of the price level which influences industrial activity and employment), for the years 1851 to 1913 are compared with the annual averages of unemployment. It is shown that in the 29 years in which the annual average of wholesale prices rose as compared with the previous year the annual average of unemployment fell in 18 cases and rose in 11 cases. In the 27 years in which the annual average of wholesale prices as compared with the previous year fell, the annual average of unemployment rose in 18 cases and fell in 9 cases. The exceptions as a rule admit of explanation owing to the special circumstances and they often arise out of the fact that the method of comparing annual averages does not enable either the possibility of a time lag or the time of year in which a change of direction occurs to be taken into account. There are only 2 years in 62 in which one finds the unemployment figures not moving inversely with the price fluctuations of either that year or the year immediately preceding or following it.

It is also pointed out that in periods where there is a long downward trend of prices the periods of depression tend to be prolonged in relation to periods of prosperity.

IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

In France and Germany figures are only available from 1895 and 1903 respectively, but a fairly close parallelism may be observed.

The post-war period 1920-1928 has enabled the relation between monetary fluctuations and unemployment to be observed under new conditions, owing to the fact that during the greater part of this period nearly all countries had abandoned the gold standard and were following monetary policies leading to divergent prices. Many examples are given of the effect of independent monetary policy showing the association of a falling price level with high unemployment and conversely.

For instance, the only countries for which statistics are available which exeaped the almost universal post-war unemployment crisis of 1920-21 were the only countries in which prices continued to rise: Australia, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland. Belgian France and Italy who shared both the falling prices and the unemployment crisis in 1921 had a continuously rising price level in the following years and enjoyed an almost complete freedom from any serious unemployment. When, however, France and Italy stabilised their currencies, this operation involving a fall in the price level, they went through unemployment crisis which Belgium who had hither shared their policy did not suffer from as the rate at which she stabilised her currency in 1928 involved no fall in the price level. In 1923-1924 the Scandinavian countries were conspicuous as being among the few countries where prices continued to rise; they had but little unemployment. Their decision to return to the gold standard at pre-war parity with a rapid fall in the price level in 1925 singled them out for considerable unemployment though other countries were not suffering much from it at the time.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

It is significant that all countries who returned to the gold standard or who stabilised their currencies in such a way as to involve a steady fall in their price-levels suffered from severe unemployment at the time and this, generally speaking, lasted as long as the general level of prices in these countries continued to fall. This was the case of Czechoslovakia in 1922. Germany and Poland in 1924, Denmark, Great Britain and Norway in 1925, France and Italy in 1927.

By 1928 it may be said that all the Principal countries were again on the gold standard so that their industrial fluctuations would again tend to move more or less in unison.

In 1929 to 1930 this showed itself by prices falling simultaneously in every single country with the exception of the U.S.S.R. Unemployment increased, with a few unimportant exceptions, in all the countries for which statistics are available, with exception again of the U.S.S.R. where the number of unemployed remaining on the live register decreased by 677,000 from July 1929 to July 1930.

The examples which are given in the paper drawn from different periods and from different countries give striking evidence of the association of a falling price level with unemployment.

THE DEVIL'S PRAYER BOOK.

—:o:—

There was a time when the pack of cards was looked upon and known as "The Devil's Prayer Book." Playing cards were really considered very wicked and terrible things.

Once a nobleman was about to discharge a servant who had been found with a pack of cards in his possession, when the servant vowing that he had never played cards in his life, explained that he used them as an almanack!

"Sometimes, my lord," the man went on, "I convert them into a prayer book. I can neither read nor write, and for this reason these cards answer my purpose as well as the best prayer book in England.

"You see, Sir, the four suits of cards remind me of the four principal religions that predominate the world—namely, Christianity, Judaism, Mahometism and Paganism. When I look at the 12 court cards they put me in mind of the 12 articles of the Christian faith which I am bound to observe and keep.

"The 'King' puts me in mind of the allegiance I owe to His Majesty.

"The 'Queen' puts me in mind of the allegiance I owe to Her Majesty.

"When I come to the 'ten,' it puts me in mind of the Ten Commandments, and likewise reminds me of the ten tribes of Israel that were cut off in their wickedness.

"The 'nine' puts me in mind of the nine muses, and also the nine noble orders practised by them.

"When I come to the 'eight,' it puts me in mind of the eight altitudes, and also the eight persons that were saved in Noah's Ark.

"The 'seven' puts me in mind of the seven wonders of the world, and also the seven planets that rule the days of the week.

"When I come to the 'six,' it puts me in mind of the six petitions contained in the Lord's prayer, and also of the six days I have to work for my bread; and that I am appointed to keep the seventh holy.

"The 'five' puts me in mind of the five senses given by God to man.

"The 'four' reminds me of the four seasons of the year which are appointed for the use and benefit of mankind.

"The 'three' puts me in mind of the three graces, also the three days and nights that Jonah was in the Whale's belly.

"The 'two' puts me in mind of the two Testaments, the Old and the New, wherein is contained the Law and the Gospel; also the two contrary principles struggling in man, Virtue and Vice.

"The 'Ace," being but one in number, teaches me to worship one God and no more, and that I have but one master to serve and obey.

"The 'knave' is the man who sneaked to you that I was in possession of a pack of cards."—"News Chronicle."

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BHAGAT SINGH DAY

—:o:—

To-day's Chowpatty Meeting

To celebrate "Bhagat Singh Day" a public meeting will be held at 6-15 p.m. on Chowpatty sands to-day (Wednesday) when Moulana Syed Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari and other well-known leaders will speak. Dr. Gour will preside.

The ashes of the martyrs and Kultar Singh, brother of Bhagat Singh and the sister and mother of Rajguru will be present.

CONGRESS MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Tambakantha Fountain, Gandhi Chowk, when prominent leaders will speak on the Karachi Congress.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE.

To popularise the Bombay Salaried Employees Conference a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. in the open Maidan opp. Napoo Hall.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandali will stage "Shikka Katyar" to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Elphinstone Theatre, Bombay, in aid of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute and the Ladies Propaganda Committee, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

PESHAWAR MARTYRS' DAY

—:o:—

April 23.

Mr. Allahbux Yousufi, General Secretary, N. W. F. P. Khilafat Committee writes:—

At a special meeting of the N. W. F. P. Khilafat Committee it was decided that April 23 should be observed throughout India as "Peshawar Matyrs' Day" in honour of those unarmed and innocent patriots who fell victims to the firing at Peshawar on April 23, 1930.

The Committee appeals to all Nationalist institutions in the country and the Nationalist Press to do all that they can to keep the memory of these patriots who laid down their lives for the country, green and to make the observance of this day a phenominal success as a tribute to these martyrs.

MOULANA BUKHARI'S MEETINGS.

Maulana Syed Ataullah Bukhari will address a meeting to-night (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. in Kharik Bazar (Mandvi).

He will also address the public meeting at Chawpatti this evening in honour of Bhagat Singh.

TOMORROW'S LADIES MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be held to-morrow, at 3 p.m. at Khadak, Cutchi Basha Oswal Wadi. Maulana Atullasha Bukhari will address the meeting.

B. J. COLLEGE UNION.

The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, Charni Road, Bombay.

H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes will preside and Lady Sykes will distribute prizes and scholarships.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN "D" WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "D" Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday (9th instant), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.), to go round the ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D. C. C., a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m., at Tilak Maidan, Dadar. Brother of Bhagat Singh and mother and sister of Rajaguru will be present at the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KALYAN.

A public meeting of the citizens of Kalyan will be held in Kale's Wada to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to meet and honour Srimati Vedantam Kamaladevi, an Andhra leader returning from Karachi Congress.

IN AID OF THE BLIND

—:o:—

The popular Gujrati play "Rai-Maudlika" will be flaged to-day (Wednesday) under the patronage of Cyt. K. F. Nariman in aid of the Northcote Orphanage of his Blind.

NATIONAL WEEK

—:o:—

Girgaon Programme

The Girgaon District Congress Committee have fixed the following programme for the "National Week!'

Wednesday the 8th inst. Public Meeting at New Chikal Wadi at 9 p.m. Prominent speakers will address.

Thursday the 9th inst. Public Meeting at Khaiav Wadi at 9 p.m.

Saturday the 11th inst. Public Meeting at Jinnha Hall at 6 p.m.

Sunday the 12th inst. Flag Salutation at Chaupati at 8 a.m. After the Flag Salutation Ceremony a procession will start from Chaupaty and parading through various streets will terminate at Congress House. Khaddar will be hawked on the way and members will be enrolled.

Volunteers will enroll Congress Members and sell khaddar throughout the week.

G WARD'S PROGAMME.

(Monday 6th) Enrollment of Congress Members.
Tuesday 7th) Khad Hawking
(Wednesday 8th)—Public Meeting at Dadar.
(Thursday 9th)—Enrollment of Congress members.
(Friday 10th)—Public meeting (for ladies).
(Saturday 11th)—Public Meeting at Worli, Koliwada.
(Sunday 12th)—Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. and procession and meeting at 6 p.m. at Nagoo Sayajiwadi.
(Monday 13th)—Enrollment of Congress Members. Khadi Hawking.

"A" WARD MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in the Dwarkadas Lane, on Thursday, at 8 p.m.

"A" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Muiraj Karsondas has put forward his candidate for the forthcoming Municipal bye-election in "A" Ward.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the above Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the Committee's Office, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.): (1) to consider the programme of National Week.

ANDHERI VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary general meeting of the members of the Andheri Village Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Cement Chawl at Vesawa Road, to declare open the Congress Committee which was closed under the Ordinance and to elect new office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m., under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee at Javahir (Kharek) Bazar, under the presidentship of Sjt. K. M. Munshi, when Babu Govindas of Buchanpur Maulana Ataulah Shah Bukhari, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, brother of Sirdar Bhagatsing and the mother and sister of Rajguru will speak.

ANDHRA LEADERS' DEPARTURE FOR BEZAVADA

Sjt. Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappaiah, B. Sambamoorty A. Kaleswara Rao, M. Bapinadu and Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi left on Monday night by Madras Mail to Bezawada. While Sjts. G. V. Punnaishi Satty and Mr. N. Narayanamoorty, member of the A.I.C.C. left on Tuesday night by Madras Mail to Bezvada.

STOP PRESS

HOW PEDDIE WAS SHOT.

MIDNAPORE, April 7.

Mr. Peddie, who returned to town from a shooting excursion this evening, visited the educational exhibition in the local school premises at 7 P.M. when he was shot inside the Exhibition room.

Three bullets struck him on the back, two on the arms, and one pierced the abdomen. Mr. Peddie wos accompanied by Mr. Carrat, Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Aswin Kumar Dutta, Deputy Magistrate, the headmaster and some teachers of the school.

He was immediately removed to the hospital where he is being attended by the Civil Surgeon. Mr. Peddie has not lost consciousness. No arrest have been made but vigorous police enquiries are being made.—A. P.

Miss Malati and Mr. Gorhy in "The Vagabond Lover," a Saroj picture to be shown shortly at West-End.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

Combined Telegraphs Defeat Poona Rangers

On the general run of play yesterday the Poona Rangers were distinctly unlucky to lose in their encounter with the Combined Telegraphs. They hemmed the Telegraphs in their half for the greater period of time and did everything but score. On the other hand their opponents seized the few opportunities that came their way and were able to retire winners by two goals to nil. The umpiring again left much to be desired. Mr. Nagporewalla in particular would appear to be hazy about some of the rules. His award of a bully off in the circle after a Telegraph defender had been guilty of a breach of the rules which did not appear to be deliberate, was incorrect. If the umpire was genuinely of opinion that the breach was deliberate (Rule 16) should have been applied.

The defences of both sides were well on top. For the winners both their backs Wilson and Webber were sound while Gilbert at centre half worked hard. Wilson at right back would be well advised to be a little more careful with his stick. He is rather reckless and caused dangerous injuries to a Lusitanian player some time back. Martins and L. Fernandaz were good individually but the forward line lacked cohesion. The Poona backs defended stoutly for most of the time and much of their work was lightened by the tenacious tackling of their halves. In the forward line Loveday was inclined to be selfish and would have done better to part with the ball quicker while McMurray was weak at outer right.

Soon after the start Poona pressed strongly but Wilson effected a few good clearances. With the Telegraphs on the offensive for a short while Roeque scored from a melee in front of the Rangers' goal within ten minutes of the start.

For a while the Rangers were taken aback and Cazalet saved a hot shot from Martins in time. The Rangers continued to press hard without scoring and when half time came the score stood at 1-0.

On resuming the Telegraphists were confined to their half most of the time. Durham in goal effected a couple of good saves. Gilbert later stopped a hot shot but carried the ball in doing so. The umpire ordered a bully off in the circle, but with the players crowding in on both sides hardly a yard away, the ball was cleared in the confusion that followed. The Rangers were now all over their opponents but over-eagerness prevented them from scoring. The Telegraph forwards came back to help the defence and though Poona gained several corners they failed to convert them. The Telegraphists made a few occasional excursions into the Rangers' territory and during one of these Martins worked his way past the defence and L. Fernandez receiving the pass netted bringing the score to 2-0. From now on wards the Rangers tried very hard but luck was against them and they had to retire beaten.

The umpire's decision which has been criticised caused great dissatisfaction, and hardly inspires confidence in the future.

The teams were:—

Combined Telegraphs:—(Goal) Durham; (R. Back) H. Wilson; (L. Back) E. Webber; (Halves) Westcott; Gilbert and Hourigan; (Forward) A. Wilson; L. Fernandez; Rocque; Martins and D'Costa.

Poona Rangers:—(Goal) Cowper; (Backs) McKenzie and McIntyre; (Halves) Correa, Massey and Cazalet; (Forwards) R. Brewin, G. Brewin, Jamieson, Loveday and McMurray.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewala and Masters.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Bombay Customs vs. Bhusawal.

APPROVER MOGHE AS A POET

—:o:—

Lamington Road Shooting Case

The examination of Moghe, the approver, was continued on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for forming a criminal conspiracy between the months of March and October 1930 to compose, publish and disseminate seditious literature, to possess fire-arms in contravention of the Indian Arms Act and to attempt to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Mathalone appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. S. Pandit with Mr. Row instructed by Mr. M. N. Talpade, appeared for Vaishampayan (Accused No. 1) Mr. Kirtikar for Bapat (No. 2), Mr. Rege for Deodhar (No. 4) and Upadhya (No. 5). Mr. Sabnis for Dhamankar (No. 6) and Mr. M. C. Chagla with Mr. Mahale instructed by Mr. Gadkari for Shinde (No. 7.)

SWAMI AND MOONLIGHT.

In the concluding portion of the examination-in-chief, the approver said that Swami wrote something on a paper at 2 or 2-30 a.m. in moonlight, which contained about 15 to 20 lines, beginning with "As a moral father of Bhagatsingh, etc." Swami further told witness that a large number of copies should be made of that paper and distributed, as it contained a warning to the Europeans residing in India. Swami also told witness that he could not go out in the dress he had put on, so somebody should fetch his clothes from the house of Vaishampayan. Swami told Bapat to call Upadhye who was staying in the chawl opposite. Upadhye who came at 3-45 a.m. went to fetch Swami's clothes and call Vaishampayan. After sometime Vaishampayan came followed by Upadhye with Swami's clothes.

Witness deposed that after hearing the narrative, Vaishampayan said that what had happened was not satisfactory. It was merely a child's play. Vaishampayan added that it was not desirable that anybody should stay with him, and expressly warned Bapat and Upadhye not to make any change in their ordinary course of life. On Octobed 10, after witness returned from his office, he received a message from Deodhar that Shinde's car was seized and cartridges found in it, and that witness should inform about the matter to Bapat. When Bapat came, witness delivered the message.

Proceeding, witness deposed that the police came to his place at 12 mid-night and searched his house. Police seized a sword-stick and its license, an air-gun and a dagger along with a paper pertaining to a lecture on Untouchability. Witness was soon after arrested. Witness made in all three or four statements on three or four occasions to the police.

WHAT THE INFORMER DID.

Continuing witness said that Bapat was locked up in a cell near the water-tap. While witness was taking his bath, Bapat said that he had a letter ready to be delivered to Vaishampayan. As Bapat held out some threats to witness, he immediately informed the police about the conversation. Witness helped police in arranging the pieces of paper which the police had seized from below the bed of Bapat. Witness identified the handwriting of Bapat.

NOTHING BUT TRUTH.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit on behalf of Vaishampayan, Moghe, the approver, said that he told the police from the very beginning that he would tell them all he knew, and nothing but the truth. His statement was taken by Inspector Lyons that very night. He was daily asked questions by the police, some of which were recorded and some were not. In all 10 to 15 police officers asked questions. Witness told them that he would write down on a paper and then they might ask further questions if necessary. His statement was not made complete by means of suggestions from the police. He had not seen the final statement, which he had dictated, while Mr. Gavde, sub-inspector of police, typed.

POET AND APPROVER.

Proceeding, witness deposed that it was for others to decide if he had a good memory. For some-days witness was with some of the other accused. At the end of the Christmas witness was asked by the police, whether he would turn approver. Witness only anted to tell the truth, he did not care whether he stood as an accused or an approver. As witness had not done anything, he did not surrender on October 10, when he was told that Shinde's car was seized. Continuing, witness deposed that he composed poems from his boyhood. Witness did not know whether his poems were appreciated by the Maharashtra public. Witness began to compose poems since his eighth year. He hod composed in all 150 to 200 poems. Some of which were Frataprao Gujar's Pawada, Abaji Saundev's Pawada, Mohangita and Sanghatan Stokavali. The first two were proscribed. The poems were composed at the request of others.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

Continuing witness stated that he took as much part in the national movement as a Government servant could. Witness had no definite views on politics, as he had no leisure to think about it. Witness read no newspaper, unless it was given gratis to him. Witness was instructed not to deliver any telegrams referring to Nav-Jivan Bharat Sabha among others, unless shown to the Deputy Police Superintendent. Witness learnt of that name from the telegrams he received in his office.

When the Court rose for the day, Mr. Pandit had not finished his cross-examination.

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ALL-INDIA SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONVENTION

Madras Session On 11th And 12th Instant

Under the auspices of the Indian Federation of Salaried Employees, Calcutta the 2nd Session of the Convention will be held in Madras during 11th and 12th April 1931 when leaders, sympathisers, and delegates from all over India are expected to attend.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, of Bombay will preside and the Kumara Raja Saheb of Venkatagiri will open the Convention.

CLERK JAILED FOR CHEATING

V. I. Ram Naidu, a Madrasi clerk, employed in the Light Motor Petrol was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on the charge of cheating. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went round among members of the Light Motor Patrol with a circular alleged to have been signed by Captain Charles asking for a subscription of Rs. 3 each. He thus collected Rs. 33 from eleven members. The captain did not authorise the accused to go with the circular nor did he sign it. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND

—:o:—

Jot. Hon. Working Secretaries of the Nariman Purse Fund write:—

It has been decided to present a purse to Mr. K. F. Nariman, for his valuable services in the Harvey-Nariman Case, on the 16th instant at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m., when Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate has kindly consented to preside.

All donors who have already promised contributions as well as those who wish to subscribe to the purse in appreciation of Mr. Nariman's valuable services, are requested to send their contributions either to the abovementioned secretaries or to Mr. J. K. Mehta, at the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber, or to Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, at Morbag, Naigaum Road, Dadar.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

—:o:—

String Of Protest Meetings Against Retrenchment

The Hon. Gen. Secy., G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union of Bombay writes:—

Since his arrival in Bombay, Mr. R. S. Ruiker the president of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union addressed Railway Workers meetings at Pare, Matunga, Kalyan and Kurla. Every one of these meetings were largely crowded and thousands of Railway Workers thronged to hear him on the present retrenchment and the reinstatemen of the G. I. P. strikers. Mr. Ruiker condemned in the strongest terms the present retrenchment carried out by the G. I. P. Administration and said that if the Railway really desired retrenchment, it ought to have been begun from the top which was scandalously heavy and not from the poorly paid lower staff. He assured the strikers that he will take no rest nor will allow the G. I. P. Railway to do so unless and until every striker and retrenched worker was reinstated. Speaking about the amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the Staff Union, he said that so far he as the president of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was concerned, he would see that the Staff Union is buried deep in the earth and that there is only one, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union on the whole line. He asked the Railway workers to give up sentiments and disown the staff Union

Workers' Protest Against Bhagat Singh's Execution

—:o:—

A monster meeting of workers was held at Lalbaug under the auspices of the Young Workers League and the Girni Kamgar Union (Poibawdi) to receive the brother of Bhagat Singh and the sister of Rajguru. Rajguru's mother could not attend owing to illness.

Mr. Philip Antone presided.

At the outset Mr. Khale explained the message of Com. Bhagat Singh and asked the workers to fight the battle of Complete Independence. He made a pointed references to Bhagat Singh's statement that he was not a terrorist, but a revolutionary.

Mr. Deshpande explained that the Congress programme was not a capitalist programme and that only a programme of working class leadership can bring Independence.

Sjts. Amonkar Randive and others also spoke. In the end the brother and sister of the deceased were profusely garlanded.

Ajmer Workers Protest Against Retrenchment

—:o:—

AJMER, April 7.

Ajmer Railway Workers resolved to strike against retrenchment. Mr. Shaikh, Hon. Organiser B. B. C. I. Railway employees' Union who arrived at Karachi addressed two mass meetingsg along with officers of Union, Messrs. Moona, Issac, Dave and Narain Pershad.

These meetings passed a resolution protesting against reduction.

A meeting of Railway workers was held under the auspices of the Railway Employee's Union, Ajmer, protests against retrenchment.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) near Bori Bunder Station at 5/30 p.m. when Mr. Ruiker the President of the Union will speak on the present retrenchment.

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNION.

Extraordinary general meetings of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workers will be held on the following days and at the following places:—

To-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. opp. Parel Workshop.

To-morrow (Thursday), 9th inst., at 5-30 p.m. in Wagon Repair Shop.

The following subjects will be discussed in the meetings:—(1) Future programme of the Union. (2) Retrenchment Policy and Ajmer Conference. (3) Mismanagement in carriage shop. (4) Consideration of the Agents circular.

—:o:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The general meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workers will be held on Thursday (the 9th inst.), at 5-30 p.m. near Wagon Repair shop, Parel, when the questions of pertaining to the several hardships of workers will be discussed.

RAILWAYMEN'S MEETINGS.

In order to consider over the question of the present Retrenchment as well as several other grievances of the Railway Workers' the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union has arranged to hold three general meetings one of which will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m., opposite Parel Workshop of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., and the other one on the same day at 7-30 p.m. at Andheri. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside over the meetings. All Railway Workers are earnestly requested to attend.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

Remittances during the year ending 31st March, 1931:—

Sterling purchased in India	5,395,000
Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	8,727,826
Total	14,122,826(a)

(a) Of this amount £5,732,626 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

SCOTT'S Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"BEAUTY LOTION"

A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.

It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2/- only per bottle.

Cash prize of Rs. 500/- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.

Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

New York, April 7.

Previous Closing Rate	10.72
To-day's Opening Rate	10.69—3
To-day's Closing Rate	10.55—.17

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 7.

Previous Closing Rate	5.74
To-day's Opening Rate	5.72—.2
To-day's Closing Rate	5.68—.6

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 7.

Silver Ready	12 14 0 unchanged
Silver Forward	12 12 0 unchanged

Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, April 7.

Ready	42 8 0
Chaitra	37 11 0
Vaishakh	42 10 0

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

Jehangir Wadia Bldg, 51 Esplanade Road.

Wednesday, 8th April, at 6 P.M.
Short Talk on:
"CHRIST IN MAN."

Followed by Questions & Answers.

NATIONAL WEEK

KHADI

REDUCTION SALES

KHADI

AT

4 ANNAS PER YARD

LESS

ONE ANNA

Per Rupee

(A.I.S.A. SALES DEPT)

(1) KHADI BHANDAR

(2) NATIONAL WEEK KHADI BAZAR

Old Bhatia Mahajan Wadi,
Kalkadevi, BOMBAY 2

TEA! TEA! TEA!

We are the wholesale and retail Tea Dealers and inquiries are humbly solicited from all dealers and consumers.

DAVE & CO.

West, Vile Parle, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy

Training Institute

has removed to more commodious premises at

NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1931.

CHALLENCE OF DELHI CONFERENCE

The Muslim gentlemen who met in the Sangam Theatre of Delhi have now dispersed with the grateful consciousness of having justified themselves. They have set to themselves the task of inciting inter-communal hostility. It is a useful task. They are, therefore, invariably to be found at it. True, when passions burst out they are never to be found anywhere near the avalanche, rescuing or defending the victims. But they always make up for their absence later by still more thunderous incitements. They did that in Delhi. It was only to be expected. The communalist would die if communalism ceased to exist. The blood of Cawnpore had no value except as purchase price for another lease of political life to the Noons and the Zahur Ahmeds. The Delhi Conference has, however, done one valuable thing. It has brought the system of "Separate Electorates" into the open field. We have always maintained that the main interest of Muslim communalists lay in the perpetuation of a system of election which should ensure their return to legislatures through the convenient method of fanning communal passions. They never cared for the welfare of Muslim community. But they always confused the issues by mixing the system of election with safeguards. To-day they stand completely exposed. Their conversations with Gandhiji and the resolution that they passed later is a clear proof that what matters to them above everything else—even above the other Jinnah points put together—is "Separate Electorates." The main issue therefore, before the Musalmans is Joint v. Separate Electorates That issue must immediately be taken up.

We are glad to learn from Gandhiji's statement that Nationalist Musalmans, some of whom, as Gandhiji points out, have won certificates "for honesty, bravery and true love of Islam" from Mr. Shaukat Ali himself, stand uncompromisingly for Joint Electorates. We also know that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is also for joint as against separate electorates. So is the All-India Shia Conference that has just passed a resolution at its annual session in favour of Joint Electorates. What is required is the organisation and mobilisation of these forces to take up the challenge of rank communalism that, we repeat, considers separate electorates more important than all other safeguards severally and collectively. Mahatma Gandhi, who is prepared to "surrender" anything that Muslims may consider a unanimous or quasi-unanimous minimum, has rightly accepted the warning of Nationalist Muslims. They owe it to him to justify Gandhiji's attitude. Separate Electorates are out of the question. But substantial agreement among Muslims can certainly be arrived at on the basis of joint electorates.

It is easy. The Separatists had got a clean field of propaganda to themselves during the last twelve months because the majority of Nationalist Muslims were in jail while the rest were pre-occupied with the more important work in connection with the National struggle. The Separatists took full advantage of the position and magnified their significance beyond all conceivable proportions. Muslim Nationalists must, therefore, bestir themselves. This is an obligation that they owe to Gandhiji as much as to their community and country. "I for one," says Gandhiji, "would be content to wait if the accredited leaders of Musalmans and Sikhs would oppose the attainment of a Swaraj constitution." Is there any Musalman, with any self-respect as a Muslim and an Indian, who would deliberately take the responsibility for coming between freedom and his country merely for the sake of separate electorates?

STILL THEY COME.

—:o:—

We had imagined that with the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement rule by Ordinances was over in this country and the bureaucracy was to be compelled to resist the temptation of ruling by the imposition on the land of "lawness laws". But evidently Lord Irwin prefers to go down to history as a Viceroy with the largest number of Ordinances to his discredit and has consented to issue his latest "The Foreign Relations Ordinance 1931". On previous occasions the official communique announcing the promulgation of an Ordinance opened with a long and explanatory preamble. This time, judging from the Associated Press message, such an explanation is dispensed with. The announcement merely specifies the punishment to which any person will be liable who "makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report, with intent to promote, or whereof the making, publishing or circulating is likely to promote, unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of any foreign State". The net is spread very wide and quite legitimate criticism, unpalatable to a foreign State, can easily be included under the category of promoting "unfriendly relations". How is it that this matter was not brought up for discussion before the Legislative Assembly to ascertain the views of non-official members regarding the necessity of imposing such an onerous and uncalled for embargo on criticism of the policy of "foreign States"? The Ordinance will certainly prove a great hardship to the Press and muzzle freedom of opinion. Is this in accord with "new spirit" in India?

An A. P. message from Delhi states that the "emergency" necessitating the new Ukase was caused by the recent publication in India of a letter from ex-King Amanullah from Italy which evoked a spirited protest from a semi-official Kabul newspaper. But is this an adequate reason for the issue of an Ordinance which places the press of this country in serious jeopardy? It will be recalled that Sir Denys Bray attempted two years ago to get through the Legislative Assembly legislation on the lines of the new Ordinance. But so strong was the opposition that Government thought it discreet to drop the idea. Now they have achieved their object through the promulgation of an "extra legal" measure, behind the back of the Legislature. It only shows how easily Government have reconciled themselves to the vicious and unconstitutional method of rule by Ordinances. It is a method which public opinion cannot and must not tolerate.

TOWARDS SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

—:o:—

The resolution adopted at the Karachi Congress defining the social and economic policy of the nation, important as it is from the point of view of its influence on the constitutional structure of the country, is more valuable because of the effect it will have on the minds of people. It is certain to make them think of the lines on which social and economic reconstruction should proceed in India and such considered thinking on the part of the people themselves will help more towards ushering in a new social order, than a number of provisions in the Constitution itself. Of the great social forces which are, in other countries, revolutionizing the economic life of the people one of the most potent is recognised to be the co-operative movement. And hence particular interest attaches at this stage in our social evolution, to the address recently delivered by Sjt. Lalubhai Samaldas at the All-India Conference of Co-operative Institutes. The impression has been growing that the progress of the co-operative movement in India has not, especially during the last few years, been commensurate with the potentiality open to an organization aiming chiefly at the economic uplift of the largest section of the country's population. Sjt. Lalubhai examines some of the factors which have impeded progress and appears to hold that the prospects of development can hardly be said to be bright unless the general educational level in rural areas rises appreciably. A movement based on self-help can hardly flourish in a community of the unlettered; for in the absence of an educated local personnel to run village banks and similar organizations external checks have had to be imposed which hamper the smooth and free working of the entire mechanism. Foreign critics have occasionally pointed out that co-operation in India is hardly a national movement, it only represents a governmental policy. Sjt. Lallubhai suggests that the key to the solution of this awkward problem rests in the hands of co-operators themselves. They should build up strong federal organisations both local and provincial and utilize these organisations for the spread of co-operative education. It is when these provincial federations gather strength and represent truly the voice of the local units and their local federations that they will be able to develop their own arrangements for mutual control to replace the external control now exercised by Registrars of Co-operative Societies. That control both over institutions and over policy. Sjt. Lalubhai seems to admit has had on the whole a blighting influence on the movement and so long as it continues there can be hardly any hope of attracting to it workers of the right type anxious to have freedom of initiative and action and unwilling to have their activities controlled by an executive officer of Government.

LUCKY MR MACDONALD

—:o:—

Mr. Fenner Brockway has succeeded Mr. Maxton in the chairmanship of the Independent Labour Party. At the Party meeting which elected the new Chairman, it was also decided not to break away from the Labour Party, only 37 I. L. P. members voting for the resolution which advocated separation. Mr. MacDonald is, indeed, lucky. Instead of the fiery and impetuous Mr. Maxton to deal with he will have the comparatively docile Mr. Brockway to accommodate and to cajole and although the I. L. P. group is anxious to have "Socialism in Our Time", the British Premier can still persuade it to have patience not to worry official Labour to the extent of voting against it and to believe with him that Socialism will come in God's good time; meanwhile his primary need is to keep in the saddle, and he expects the I. L. P. group to help him in satisfying this primary need.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which Mahatmaji declared open yesterday has just completed its fourth year. In spite of its recent origin, its promoters were the first to conceive the idea of a "Federation," though it is often dinned into our ears that "Federation" is purely a "Simonesque product.

* * * *

It is the peculiar privilege of the European Chamber of Commerce to have the presence of the Viceroy during its annual sessions. In fact, it has been an annual feature as much as the Viceroy's state drive to the Calcutta race course for presenting the Viceroy's Cup. The Federation was unable to get the Viceroy but got Mahatmaji instead.

* * * *

I hope the Federation will follow up the idea. It should invite the President of the Congress every year to its sessions instead of sending frantic invitations to high officials. The time is not far distant when the centre of gravity will shift from the European Chamber to the Indian. Federation. One can easily imagine the future Finance Member explaining Government policy to the Federation and inviting suggestions from the members in return. It is time the Federation paved the way for such a happy consummation.

* * * *

Lala Shri Ram, the outgoing president, is a prominent businessman from Delhi. He has been taking a prominent part in the negotiations between Mahatmaji and mill-owners. In his presidential address he has torn the idea of "safeguards" to tatters and has fully exposed official bungling in exchange and finance. He has built up an admirable case for full transfer of control to popular ministers.

* * * *

Lala Shri Ram quotes the dictum of Sir Eric Geddes that it will not serve any purpose "using a small pruning knife when an axe or saw is needed." But Sir George Schuster thinks otherwise. His idea of a Retrenchment Advisory Committee as distinguished from a Retrenchment Committee is rather original. The Committee should advise and the Finance Member will consider the make of pruning knife he should use. I will not be surprised if he orders a "cut-proof" knife or emulates the exploits of the street juggler who stage-manages a murder, keeping the victim untouched by his operations.

* * * * *

Lala Shri Ram wants a lead from high officials by way of an essay "in self-sacrifice." There is much to be said in favour of this suggestion. Mr. Snowden announced a voluntary sacrifice in cabinet salaries and since then offers of help had been pouring in from private citizens. Some have offered a voluntary levy on their salaries, while others have expressed their willingness to forego interest on their bank balances. Anonymous donors to the British Exchequer are ever on the increase. If Sir George Schuster follows the example of the British Chancellor of Exchequer, there should be many to subscribe liberally to "save-the-Treasury-Fund."

* * * * *

But Schuster's methods are quite different. He wants to balance the budget at any cost. I have heard a funny story of the way in which the authorities in a famous temple in South India balance their budget. As soon as there is an appreciable fall in the donations from the worshippers, the manager by beat of the drum announces that he is going to fetter the hands of the deity, till he is able to make up the deficit. He ties the hands of deity with golden chains and the pilgrims rush to the god's rescue by filling up the treasury to overflowing. The moment the deficit is made up, the chains are removed. I have a strong suspicion that Sir George Schuster has taken his cue from the temple authorities at Tirupati.

THE ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

INSURANCE AND BANKING.

(BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.)

For the past ten years India has worked for the boycott of foreign cloth. The exploitation of India has been carried on for long in a variety of ways, some obvious enough, many others veiled and deceptive. Cloth was chosen as the major item of our boycott not only because it represents a great drain from India but also because it has been the classic example of exploitation in India. On the boycott of cloth, therefore, the nation concentrated specially in the course of the last year and met with very great success. Congress stood primarily for Khaddar so that millions of spinners and weavers might profit by the boycott and develop their ancient subsidiary industry again But in order to make the boycott a complete success every effort was made by the Congress to secure the co-operation of Indian cloth manufacturers and to this co-operation was due largely the success of the boycott of foreign cloth. Indian manufacturers of cloth have naturally have profitted by this boycott which was to their advantage. Congress had hoped that the profits secured by them would not be used for personal advantage but would go towards the betterment of labour which so sorely needs better conditions. Congress also hoped to induce them to promise to assist in every way in freeing India from other forms of foreign exploitation. It must be realised that cloth is not the only form of this exploitation although for historical as well as practical reasons we have laid the greatest stress on cloth. If we are to free the country from the burden of foreign exploitation and vested interests we must pay sufficient attention to these other forms also and specially to the hidden and veiled forms which take the life blood from the country without our people realising it.

With this object in view a form of undertaking was circulated on behalf of Congress to Indian cloth manufacturers and they were asked to sign it. In this they undertook to assist Indian enterprises in the fields of insurance, banking and the like. I am glad to say that a very large number of cloth monufacturers agreed to this undertaking. Some who did not were placed on the ban by the Congress. It is hoped that before long every firm manufacturing cloth in India will agree do this undertaking and we shall carry on our campaign with redoubled energy for the elimination of foreign domination in the economic sphere.

DRAIN OF 5 CRORES.

One of the directions in which leakage of national resources is taking place is the field of insurance. I understand that under this head alone there is a net drain from this country of something like Rs. 5 crores a year. It is deplorable that this should be so in spite of the fact that several very reputable insurance institutions exist in this country. It is further deplorable that in this drain many an Indian assists the foreigner, and reputable and otherwise patriotic firms of Indians are acting as the agents or rather as the brokers of alien insurance companies. For the sake of some personal advantage the economic and political freedom of the country is thus put in jeopardy. I hope that all Indians will realise the importance of stopping this drain of insurance money and patronise only Indian institutions. If there are not enough Indian institutions to undertake all the work that exists in India to-day it should be easy enough for our industrial and commercial people to start additional companies. Every rupee which an Indian spends must be spent with discrimination and with a definite desire for creating work in India for our own people, so that the savings of our people may remain in the country and may help nascent enterprises. Every effort should be made to create public opinion in this matter.

THE BANKING MONOPOLY.

Insurance and shipping and various kinds of trade drain money from this country. But the place of honour in the field of foreign exploitation must be given to the alien banking institutions. In any country the banks play a very important part. Behind the democratic structure of Parliaments it is really the great banks that dictate policy and largely control it. It has become a recognised axiom that unless the state controls the banks for the public good, the banks will control the state for their own good. In India the position is, however, a far more difficult one than that which prevails in free countries. Foreign banks work in this country as a part of the commercial operations of their own nationals. The British banks are members of the British Chamber of Commerce and they share their outlook. British trade helps British banking and British banking helps British trade. There are at present as many as 19 foreign banks in India. They have a monopoly in the field of foreign exchange and the financing of foreign trade. They work in this country in a closed ring through an association of their own. They have developed such strength that it is impossible for any Indian instituton to come on the scene and to expect to operate without heavy losses being inflicted on it. Not being content with their activities at the ports and in the field of foreign trade, the foreign banks have invaded the interior of India and they are now engaged in the operations of ordinary commercial banking with reference to internal trade. They have opened more branches and have increased their activities at the older branches in such a manner that they not only compete seriously with all Indian institutions, but have also inflicted a definite setback to the Imperial Bank of India. Towards Indian institutions they have been notoriously hostile. They refuse all co-operation and they have shown a spirit of intolerance of Indians not only in the field of banking but also in shipping and insurance. Before giving assistance to their clients they demand assurances that the shipping and insurance would be effected through foreign institutions. In their personnel Indians rarely find a place either of honour or dignity. It is very doubtful if they are even paying proper taxes in this country on the heavy profits which they should be making.

A MONSTROUS SITUATION.

The tragedy of the whole situation appears to be that their people operate in India not from monies which they bring over from abroad but from money deposited with them by our own people. The amount of such deposits, I understand, has increased in the last 30 years by over 700 per cent and they have to-day between Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores of Indian money in their hands. With this money they have helped the effective transfer of trading operations from Indian hands into foreign hands. The continued existence in this country of these foreign banks in their present position must result in the continued exclusion of Indians from the legitimate handling of the trade of their own country. With resources which they gather in India they are in a position to secure not only banking profits but trading profits for their own nationals with all the harmful effects on Indian aspirations and Indian enterprise. This is a monstrous situation calling for immediate notice and action. No free country would permit this for any length of time. The foreign banks have found a ready and over-generous hospitality in India but some of them have not scrupled to abuse it by a systematic weakening of Indian institutions and by engineering attacks on them.

It is stranger still that monies are deposited by Indians with these foreign banks actually at a rate lower than they are able to obtain from Indian institutions. Apart from an item of profit of Rs. 80 lacs on this account alone, these foreign institutions levy a charge on the entire foreign trade of this country ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores. Through their monopoly they are able to make the Indian exporter and the Indian importer, i.e. the Indian producer and the Indian consummer, pay on every item that is taken out of this country and on every item that is imported into this country. This profit on the exchange transaction alone is reckoned at something well over a crore of rupees. In addition, these banks render all kinds of services to their clients and charge for them. They earn interest and they make their ordinary banking profits inflicting a collective drain on this country, which as a whole it would be difficult to estimate at anything less than Rs. 5 crores. The indirect losses to India not merely in money but in morale cannot be estimated.

END THE EXPLOITATION.

Some of these foreign banking institutions are so powerful that they attempt to buy out the best established banking institutions in India. The latest arrival is the Lloyd's Bank, one of the biggest in the United Kingdom with over 2,000 branches there, and with resources which could enable it to buy out more than one bank in India. Is this a position which any Indian can contemplate with a sense of safety or security? Under these circumstances Indian enterprise must languish. And yet because Indian institutions do not always flourish as they should, our opponents preach to us and tell us that we are unable to look after our own affairs and must therefore leave it to them to run our country and its business.

We are carrying on a great struggle for political freedom. It is well to realise however that political freedom is a delusion without economic freedom. If we me-

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Congress Way.

The "Times of India's" own correspondent at Cawnpore reports regarding the visit of the Congress President and some other Congress leaders to the city that "their arrival had a salutary effect on the afflicted citizens of Cawnpore." At the very time some communalists were fanning the flames of communal hatred in a conference at Delhi, the Congress leaders, according to the correspondent, "had several interviews with the leading merchants of both communities severally and jointly," and "advised people of both communities to depend more upon mutual goodwill and trust rather than on Government forces for their security." They had evidently good reason to give this wholesome reminder to the people.

"Supine Handling."

In this connection the published letter of the late Mr. Vidyarthi to Shrimati Indumati Goenka, written a few hours before he was struck down by a mob, throws some lurid light on what the All-India Muslim Conference has called "supine handling" of the situtioh. Says the letter: "Policemen stand idle; and under their very nose mosques and temples are set fire to, people are beaten and shops are looted. Had the authorities co-operated, the riot would have been suppressed even yesterday. I have personally noticed the indifference of the authorities....." Comment is, for the present, unnecessary.

Idiotic.

The Baroda Press Association, some time ago urged the State Government to liberalise its Press Act at least to the extent of bringing it in a line with the Press Law in British India. As if to show how it could flout public opinion, the State Durbar proposes to add fresh rigours to its Press Act. In an amending Act, published in the Baroda Government Gazette, the Government seek to define the term "Printing Press" so as to include "all those means of copying and printing like typewriters, cyclostyle machines and all parts thereof." The result of the amendment, if allowed to be passed by the people, would be that under the amended Press Act the purchaser of a typewriter or a cyclostyle machine or any common duplicator would have to make a declaration before a District Magistrate and to take his previous permission to use such a machine. We are not sure that the use of even carbon-paper is exempt from the operation of the new Draconian Act. It is difficult to imagine a more idiotic provision of law or more frivolous interference with personal liberty and the liberty of free expression of thought.

Muslims and Khaddar.

We are agreeably surprised to find that the "Muslim Outlook"—the organ of extreme communalism in the Punjab—does not regard Mahatma Gandhi as an unmixed evil. It appears that Gandhiji's speech at the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference, objectionable, of course, in many respects, is nonetheless worthy of praise, in so far as it referred to Khaddar. Indeed his appeal for the use of Khaddar has earned the full support of our contemporary. It cites the Khalif Umar's "instruments of instructions" to Arab Governors requiring them to wear home-spun cloth. It asserts that "If any community in India can benefit most from the gospel of Khaddar, it is the Muslims." It goes on to affirm that "Spurning Khaddar merely because its love is now advocated by a Hindu in this country is not only contrary to the dictates of Islam but suicidal, for even at the present day it is the Mussalmans who contribute most to the production of Khaddar in India and use of hand-made Khaddar would mean more employment for Muslims."

An Appeal.

We heartily congratulate our contemporary on its strong advocacy of Khaddar. But while we do so, we cannot avoid the depressing vision of "Muslim leaders" eloquently championing the "Muslim cause," but, barring a few exceptions, dressed in —— Lancashire cloth. Our contemporary believes that Muslims' love of luxury is impoverishing them and that "Khaddar alone can arrest their downfall." It is, therefore, upto it to popularise Khaddar as also to let its leaders, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Md. Iqbal, Sir Fazli Hussain, Malik Feroze Khan Noon, Doctor Shafaat Ahmad and others have a glimpse of the obvious. We assure our contemporary that Khaddar would be a better occupation than traducing Nationalist Muslims, to say nothing of Hindus. The poor do deserve some merciful attention for their own sake.

FOREIGNERS HAVE AN HONOURABLE PLACE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

events of importance. Having failed, in spite of repeated efforts to elicit from the Government a definite declaration about the scope and function of the Round Table Conference and an assurance for the establishment of Dominion Status for the country with the necessary safeguards during the transitional period, we were obliged to advise our affiliated member-bodies to abstain from all participation direct or indirect, in the Round Table Conference. We had also to express our feelings of strong dissatisfaction with the representation accorded to India in the Imperial Conference held in London in October last. The Committee of the Federation had, therefore, to make it clear to those assembled at the Conference that so long as India did not get an effective control over her fiscal policy and was not represented at the Conference by a direct representative of her own, she could not be expected to feel herself bound by any commitment made on her behalf.

ALL-ROUND DEPRESSION.

Since we met last year in this very hall many events have occurred in the economic sphere which have intensified the gloomy prospect we had then in view. There has been a catastrophic fall in the prices of our chief staple agricultural commodities, with the result that the purchasing power of the agriculturists has been reduced in a single year to an extent unparalleled in recent history. Fresh taxation to the tune of several crores has been imposed, while, public debt, both funded and floating, continues to grow, and the rates at which Government have been borrowing during recent years are bound to have further sinister effects not only on the finances of the Central and the Provincial Governments but also on those of the local bodies and of business firms. There is a general lack of confidence in the country, and there are no signs whatsoever of any serious constructive effort on the part of Government to raise the country out of what is veritably a slough of despond.

LEAVE THE EXCHANGE ALONE.

For much of the suffering, the currency policy of the Government in recent years is directly responsible. On the eve of exchange stabilisation, the spokesman of the Government said that to his mind "there was very much more prospect of a relative stability in world prices than there had been until recently". He has proved hopelessly wrong in his forecast, and yet in a period of continuously falling prices, the Government had persisted in maintaining a rate of exchange which is 2d. above the pre-war rate. It is no use persisting in a policy which was based on a belief which events have conclusively shown to have been a wrong one. In the absence of any tangible evidence of an effective international co-operation for the purpose of stabilising the value of gold, the best policy for this country would be for the present to let the exchange take its own course.

Another major cause of the depression in our trade and industry is, in my opinion, the borrowing policy pursued by the Government of India during recent years. While in the world outside, falling commodity prices and trade depression have been met by a steady fall in money rates, the rates of interest in India have actually risen because of the borrowing policy pursued by the Government of India and their persistence in stabilising exchange in the face of sharply falling prices in the world outside. This excessive borrowing of the Government of India is due, not so much to a mistaken policy of genuine investment in productive enterprises as to their budgetary deficits and their determination to maintain fixity of exchange at the ill-fated ratio of 1s. 6d. The Government of India has, in fact, become a 'distress borrower' in the money market in order to support exchange, which in spite of their efforts has been consistently and persistently below 1s. 6d. level during the last 24 months.

The heavy taxation of the Government due to excessive expenditure is another blighting influence on trade and industry. When prices rise, the Finance Members, Provincial and Imperial, readily go before the legislatures with proposals of fresh taxation. When prices fall, they generally resist all proposals for retrenchment.

USE THE AXE.

The need of public economy was never greater than at present. We know that a Retrenchment Committee has been promised by the Finance Member in his Budget speech, but there can be little hope that it will be allowed to suggest radical reforms or modifications of policy without which no substantial retrenchment can be made.

The Government of India are thus directly responsible for the three major causes of our difficulties-their policy of exchange stability in the face of falling prices in the world, their heavy borrowings at high rates of interest, and their crushing taxation in a period of peace and falling prices.

The Government of India having lowered the credit of the country by their financial mismanagement are not justified in saying that any transfer of control to Ministers responsible to the Central Legislature without the so-called guarantees would result in a serious shock to India's credit leading to large movements from the country of capital both Indian and European and a restriction on new enterprise. A popular minister responsible to the legislature will be more jealous of the credit of his own country than the present administration and the public will have so much confidence in their own ministers that there will be only few occasions for him to have recourse to foreign borrowings. All the special difficulties inherent in the present financial and economic position which are regarded as obstacles to full responsible Government in India are really strong arguments in favour of transferring the destinies of this country to ministers responsible to the popular Assembly. If the general economic difficulties from which the country is suffering have to be faced seriously, success can be achieved only by ministers who can rely on popular support for carrying out energetically any programme which they consider necessary in the best interests of the country.

The Government regard the present moment as exceptionally unfavourable for an attempt to establish even a Reserve Bank because the obligations incidental to their own mistaken policy of maintaining fixity of exchange at 1s. 6d. in the face of falling prices in the world will be far too heavy for a Reserve Bank to take up," as if a national Reserve Bank would pursue a policy detrimental to the economic interests of the country.

CRY OF VESTED INTERESTS.

The Government of India have repeatedly referred to the apprehensions felt by the British businessmen that we shall follow a policy of discrimination against British trade and industry, and have supported on this ground the demand for effective guarantees against such a possibility. They cannot mean to suggest that our trade and industry shall be denied the assistance and encouragement which national Governments everywhere accord to their own trade and industry. Such a position will never be tolerated by self-respecting and patriotic Indians. No popular minister will accept office under such conditions; nor will he be able to retain his position for a day if he is in any way responsible to a representative legislature.

Much the same may be said about our power to foster national shipping. We are not going to be led away by the cry of unfair discrimination raised by vested interests ever since the introduction of the Coastal Reservation Bill. We all know the reasons why our shipping companies have failed in the past, and we must leave no stone unturned to remove the causes of our failures.

NEED FOR UNITY OF POLICY.

There is one other aspect of the impending changes in the Indian constitution to which I think it my duty to refer in view of its vital bearing on trade, commerce and industry. In the sphere of economic policy and in all questions relating to trade and industry, India is one and must remain one. Whatever may be the delegation of power to the provinces the development of industry and the tariff policy of the Central Government are intimately related. The interests of India as a whole have to be considered and not the narrow interests of a particular province. These interests can efficiently be looked after only by a Government which takes note of the national needs as a whole and has the power to shape its policy in the whole of India in accordance with those needs. Whatever, therefore, may be the distribution of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments, we cannot allow Indian Provinces and Indian States to be divided among themselves in the sphere of economic development of the country.

ADVICE TO BRITISHERS.

The Government of India are anxious to have statutory safeguards for British interests, but after giving very serious thought to the subject, I feel convinced that no statutory provision of this sort can possibly benefit these interests unless the British businessmen earn the good-will of India, in which case they are superfluous. If the British interests insist on unreasonable safeguards and guarantees in the future constitution of the country, patriotic Indians are bound to fight shy of them and make every effort to resort to other countries for the necessary material and expert advice. I, therefore, appeal to the British commercial community in the country that they should throw in their lot whole-heartedly with the nationals of the country in attaining the goal. By working together with the Indians in all that vitally concerns this country, the British mercantile community can earn for themselves the goodwill which will help their business and strengthen their position in India far more than any the most rigid constitutional guarantees. The British business community which is richly endowed with common sense has an ideal opportunity of converting the hithertofore advocates of boycott of British goods into advocates of preference of British over non-British products and I am sure they will grasp it by sincerely identifying themselves with Indians and by not insisting on any so-called safeguards in the constitution. I already see an improvement in their attitude in some parts of the country, and earnestly hope that it will develop into a genuine desire to see this country get its rightful place in the Empire.

THE MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Events have amply proved that those who warned England in time did not raise a false alarm. The situation can yet be saved if India is conceeded her birthright without any further delay. Let there be no mistake about the unanimity of the Indian demand or its object. We want nothing more than Dominion Status, but nothing less will satisfy us. If there are to be any reservations of power anywhere, India's delegates to the Round Table Conference must be convinced that other Dominion constitutions contain similar provisions, and that every reservation is to be subservient to the main purpose of making India happy and prosperous. No constitution which does not enable the Nationalist Government to bring about a substantial improvement in the present wretched condition of the masses will be worth the paper on which it is written. Even reservations in respect of military defence must not be such as to preclude the possibility of the people's burden being adjusted to their capacity to bear it. Given the substance of the freedom which we seek, the Indian delegation will not be a "stickler for the provisional form." But if there is a desire or attempt to deny the substance then I say, God help both India and England.

You all know, gentlemen, how ever since this movement was started by Mahatmaji it has attracted the attention of the whole world. The Indian Commercial community has stood by the just cause which you, Sir, so earnestly espoused. It may not be out of place to mention here that in deference to our resolution regarding our non-participation in the Round Table Conference to which I referred at the beginning, some of the Members of our Committee including an ex-President of the Federation declined with thanks the invitation of the Viceroy to the Conference. The business community has no doubt that you will continue the negotiation with the same tact, firmness and perseverance which all have come to regard as characteristic of you, and give England every chance to do justice by India. We hope and pray that you will be able to carry world opinion with you in all the stages of the Conference which is about to begin. So far as the Indian commercial community is concerned, it has made its attitude amply clear, and I may repeat that we are in no way behind any other section of the community in seeking the substance of Swaraj for our country, so that in all domestic affairs, Indians may be masters in their own house. We have only to wish you and through you, ourselves the best of strength to secure for India lasting peace as a result of your struggle.

I thank you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, for giving me a patient hearing and on behalf of you, request Mahatmaji to declare the proceedings open.

FOREIGN RELATIONS ORDINANCE.

Why It Was Issued.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Apr. 7.

According to a statesman from New Delhi the emergency necessitating the Foreign Relations Ordinance issued by the Governor-General yesterday was caused by a recent publication of ex-King Amanullah's letter from Italy by some Frontier and Punjab newspapers which drew forth a spirited reply from King Nadirsha's semi-official newspaper, "Islah," of Kabul. It is recalled that the Ordinance is a revival of Sir Denys Bray's Bill which was introduced in the Assembly two years ago but was dropped owing to opposition.

KING DOING WELL

—:o:—

LONDON, April 7.

An official statement issued from Windsor Castle says: The King is suffering from an attack of sub-acute bronchitis and is making slow but satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

OBJECTIONABLE PROCEDURE

—:o:—

Govt. And Forfeited Lands.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 6.

The District Collector of Surat has issued a notification regarding forfeited lands. It allows farmers to take crops from such lands but if the farmers desire to have a permanent possession of them they have to put in an application to the District Collector. The application should go through the Mamlatdar with his recommendation. The notification further instructs the Mamlatdar to explain fully to the farmer about payment of land revenues before he makes any recommendation.

This policy of demanding application is most objectionable and worthy of strong criticism. Farmers are sure to take this attitude of Government as an insult to their self-respect. Those who know the ways of the bureaucracy well understand how farmers approaching the Mamlatdar with such an application will be taunted and threatened, how many of their precious days will be wasted and how they may be entraped into the evil of bribery also.

Moreover the Mamlatdar has to explain to the farmers concerned about payment of land revenue. What does it mean? Really speaking it means pressure.

A promise had been given in the terms of agreement to farmers to give them generous remissions taking into consideration their enormous losses during this struggle, and if anybody requires such remission it is specially He whose lands were declared forfeited. If pressure to pay up land revenue is brought upon such peasants, it will have very serious consequences in the immediate future.

SINCERITY OF WORKERS.

It appears to be the intention of Government, not to allow farmers to work in their farms, till such an application is put in and accepted. The nation expected from Government to make necessary changes in records and keep the peasants free from such botherations and anxieties.

Even though this method of application to a Satyagrahi peasant is most objectionable, the Ashram workers have advised peasants to put in their applications and advised those who are not at all in a position to pay land revenues, to ask for a necessary time limit.

This sort of advice is a sufficient proof of the sincerity of the Ashram workers to carry out the terms of Truce in letter and spirit so for as they are concerned, leaving the other side honour their own terms of truce as they please.

CONFISCATED LANDS IN JAMBUSAR TALUKA

—:o:—

When Will They Be Returned

(From Our Correspondent.)

Broach, Apr. 6.

The peasants of Jambusar Taluka responded will to the call of Mahatmaji in the ught for freedom. They refused to pay the land tax and left their villages in hijarat, consequently the lands were convscated and sold to third parties. The table below will show that about 179 acres of land have been sold off and that nothing has been done by the authorities with regard to restoring them to their original holders.

Name of the village.	land sold acres	Gunthas.
1. Vavli	15	6
2. Jambusar	11	7
3. Maghnad	7	1
4. Gajera	38	38
5. Bojadra	22	35
6. Oober	83	38
Total	179	5

Out of this, two acres and 34 gunthas have been restored to the original holder by one Mr. Madhawdas Ranchhod at his own free will. If the authorities intervene sympathetically, the problem is easy of solution, and the delay that is being caused in this respect is of a grave nature. The agriculturists have already suffered tremendously; and now in view of the provisional settlement it is fair to expect the authorities to take a lead in the matter and satisfy the farmers.

MISS ENGLAND

—:o:—

New Loyalist State Formed In Australia

LONDON, April 7.

Sydney.—The draft Constitution of a new federal "Loyalist" unit, namely "Miss England" was formally approved by 150 delegates at Maiti and Townhall.—Reuter.

(The boundaries of the proposed New England State to be formed of the North-Eastern portion of New South Wales, comprise 130,000 square miles. Invitations have been spent to 95 local governing bodies to attend the Convention on April 7 to draft a Constitution).

Waman Kabadi Arrested

LAHORE, Apr. 7.

Waman Kabadi, ex-dictator of the Bombay Youth League was arrested last night by the Lahore C. I. D. The residence of his brother, K. P. Kabadi, was searched but nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

MR. WAMAN KABADI TO APPEAR BEFORE MAGISTRATE ON FRIDAY.

LAHORE, April 7.

Mr. Waman Kabadi, ex-Dictator of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, who was arrested last night under Section 55, Criminal Procedure Code, was released this evening. He has been asked to appear before Sardar Bikram Singh, Magistrate, on the 10th instant.—A. P.

CHECKING TURBULENT ELEMENTS

—:o:—

Hindu-Muslim Entente At Bangalore

BANGALORE, April 7.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan and many other leaders of Muslim opinion attended an entertainment organised by the trustees of the Dhanmaraja Koil Temple (orthodox Hindu Religious Institution of the city) at the temple premises in appreciation of the "solid help and co-operation rendered by the city Mussalmans" in the peaceful observance of the ceremonies connected with the annual 'karage' festival which included a mile long procession attended by thousands of Hindu devotees from the adjoining villages recently. Reprisals on the occasion were apprehended from excited sections of the respective communities consequent on the communal disorders following two recent football matches but the leaders exercised the utmost vigilence in co-operating with the authorities and checked the turbulent elements enabling orderly conduct of the annual religious function. Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan expressed the Assembly's gratitude for the temple authorities' hospitality and made an impressive speech, quoting several instances when mutual sympathises were demonstrated by Hindus and Mussalmans in the past, and stressing the importance of continued maintenance of happier relations among them.—A.P.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS AND CHARITY FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the Fund invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May 1931 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes, of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community, studying in Government and recognised colleges, schools or technical institutions for scholarships for 1931-32.

Destitute persons from the community should also apply, shouldl they stand in need of maintenance allcwance. Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms can be had from the Honorary Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

"MACDONALD GROVELLING IN DUST TO GRAVEN IMAGE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

Brockway At Scarborough Conference Says "Situation In India Is Not Hopeful"

LONDON, April 7.

The attitude of the Independent Labour Party towards the problem of India was raised at a Party Conference at Scarborough by the Birmingham delegate Mr. Southall who strongly objected to a statement in the report that "recent developments were more hopeful" and accused Mr. MacDonald of grovelling in dust to the graven image of British Imperialism.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, defending the report, pointed out that the criticism did not apply, as the report did not say that the situation in India was hopeful. The fact that representatives of Indian workers were invited to the Round Table Conference was a step forward, although a small one.

Government and Parliament must go much further than they went at the Round Table Conference, but he doubted greatly whether Parliament would go sufficiently far to meet India's demands.—Reuter.

The Conference accepted the report.—Reuter.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS IN CHIRNER CASE

Who Wrote The Panchanama?

A BREEZE IN COURT

There was a breeze in the court of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, when the Chirner Firing case was resumed on Monday. The cross-examination of a prosecution witness occupied the whole day and the Judge at one stage rebuked the Defence counsel for "needless cross-examination". "You have perhaps come with fresh vigour after your holidays, but I am disgusted" commented the Judge and added that the court had no time for fun.

REBUKE ALL-ROUND.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the Defence Counsel, retorted that he was in no mood for fun when the Sword of Democles was hanging over the heads of the accused in the case. He said that he was proof against rebukes and he would strain every nerve to conduct the defence as best as he could.

The Judge also asked Mr. Rege, another Defence Counsel, not to "juggle with words" with the witness because Counsel was on a plane far above the witness in intelligence.

Mr. Rege: I pity myself for being obliged to put these questions.

Judge: I don't pity you. I pity myself.

CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS.

These passages-at-arms were indicative of the great length and minuteness of the cross-examination.

The court met after the Easter holidays on Monday and Ramchandra Gunaji Gardi, an ex-Talati of Chirner was further examined for the prosecution by Mr W. B. Pradhan, Police Prosecutor. Witness stated that he had confidential orders from his superiors to report the proceedings of meetings held at Chirner prior to the forest satyagraha on September 25.

Mr. Pradhan wanted to tender these reports as exhibits.

The Judge disallowed these documents to go in as exhibits on the ground that they were irrelevent to the case.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar cross-examined the witness. In reply to questions witness stated that he knew Anantaji Povle, Mehgnath Povle and Sakharam Povle, three of the accused in the case. Ananth Povle was distributing medicines to the village folk of Chirner. He had a raised verandah in front of his house where people used to gather. On September 25, the day of the Chirner Forest Satyagraha witness sat on this verandah for about half an hour. The round guard Shevde was also there at the time. Witness said that he did not know at whose instance the panchnamas were recorded. Inspector Patil asked him to bear witness to the panchnama.

Q.: Do you know if Inspector Patil slapped any person on the hill? It has been stated so in this court on oath.

WITH KOUNDINYA.

Witness replied in the negative. He could not also say why some people rushed at the Police. Proceeding witness deposed that two days after the Chirner firing, namely, on September 27 he accompanied Koundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Panvel, to the Chirner forest, the scene of the tragedy. The Circle Inspector was also with them. They remained in the forest for a couple of hours taking notes of the different places. They saw the place where the dead body of Head Constable Tavte was lying from a distance of about 100 feet. None of them went near the corpse.

They also saw marks of blood at several places in the forest. The places where the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi and round guard had dropped down dead were also seen by the party. Witness admitted that he was in the habit of writing his diary, but he did not remember what he wrote in his diary on this particular day. On the same day his statement was recorded by Inspector Savant at the house of one Juvekar at Chirner. Mr. Rege, the D.S.P., witness thought might have been on the first floor of the house. Witness also made a statement before Mr. Koundinya at Vindhane, a village in Panvel.

"NO TIME FOR FUN".

Counsel was cross-examining the witness minutely on this point when the Judge ironically told Counsel that he had forgotten to ask the witness the exact time when he made the statement.

Counsel seriously replied that he had forgotten to ask such a question whereupon there was a passage-at-arms between him and the Judge when the latter remarked "I have no time for fun."

Mr. Rege [illegible] the witness [illegible] question w[illegible] had not me[illegible] some of the ac[illegible] in his statement to the police because he was not [illegible] them. Thereupon Mr. Rege read out passages from the statement made by the witness to the police in which it was stated "I cannot identify anybody else except Vitoo Ambaji Nakringikar". Witness then corrected his own statement made before the committing Magistrate that "Mr. Gupte" referred to in his report of June 23rd was Dictator Gupte. This "Mr. Gupte" was the accused Gupte and not Dictator Gupte.

WRONG PERSONS POINTED.

Witness next admitted that at the identification parade held to identify accused Mankame and Khare, three witnesses instead of pointing out the accused pointed out wrong persons.

Q.: I put it to you that the panchanamas regarding the arrests on the Chirner hill were fabricated after the 25th September?—No.

To another question witness said one of the panchanamas which was produced was written by himself.

"I WROTE IT".

Q.: Inspector Patil says that he wrote this particular panchanama?—I wrote this particular panchanama. Inspector Patil is wrong.

Q.: Did you see Inspector Patil perspiring?—Yes I saw him taking out a handkerchief.

Q.: Did you see if Mr. Alekar, the Forest Ranger who was with Inspector Patil, was perspiring?—I don't know.

Witness denied that he went to the house of accused Raghoba Maya with a warrant to attach his property for arrears of land revenue and that the accused abused him because the attachment warrant was meant against one of his relatives.

OFFICIALS AS GUESTS.

In reply to Dr. Ambedkar (another Defence Counsel) witness said that generall when police officers came to Chirner they were the guests of accused Sakharam Povle. On September 25 when Mr. Joshi, Mamlatdar came to Chirner witness offered him a chair and a cup of milk.

Q.: Did you get these things from the house of accused Sakharam Povle?—No. I got the chair from the school.

Q.: Where did you get the milk from?—I got the milk from accused No. 10.

This concluded the cross-examination of the witness and the court rose for the day.

THE ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

rely concentrate on the political side of freedom we shall find our exploitation will continue and our last state will be worse than the first. A time will come, I hope, when a politically free India will control her economic resources and will not permit anyone to exploit them for the benefit of a few. The key industries I hope will be controlled by the state. To-day even the state is not ours, so there can be no question of its controlling them. But even today we must be clear that economic exploitation is the real thing to be aimed at and put an end to. And in this economic exploitation banks play a dominating part. Even now we can observe an interaction of economic forces on political thoughts and events. The attempts being made by foreign exploiters to retain their present privileged position in the economic field in India, under cover of phrases like equal rights and opportunities, throws a lurid light on the realities of the situation. It would be a poor gain to us, if gain at all, if in our removing the political disabilities of India we confirm her financial and economic disabilities. I would therefore beg of the country to ponder over these questions and to set itself out to put an end to all foreign exploitation. Every Indian should give undoubted preference to an Indian institution and should lay stress on the fact that it is run for the good of the many and not merely for the good of the few. No foreign institution should be allowed to function in India to the detriment of the Indian people.

To Represent Indian Commerce.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Apr. 7.

The selection by the federation of Indian Chambers of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib of Madras has been well received in Congress circles here. It is felt that Mahatma Gandhi would receive the ablest guidance and assistance on commercial and economic questions during the discussions at the Round Table Conference.

Originally the Government offered only two seats to the Indian Federation of Chambers; but the latter complained that the Associated Chambers of Commerce which in a way included European Associations had four and, therefore, the Indian Chambers deserved more than two seats. A compromise was struck at the number three.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

PEARL MILL SHARES IN DEMAND

Quiet Session

Bombay, April 7.

The share market reopened today after Holidays and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the opening the tone was steady and prices were unchanged. Later on there was increased scattered selling which resulted in slight declines but this tendency was checked on support given by ring operators. It was a rather quiet day but Pearl Mill shares were in good demand. There is nothing in the general situation at the moment to cause any runaway of prices. Bombay Burma shares were weak and Hydros were neglected. There was somewhat improved demand for Tram shares. Tata Steel Ordinary shares ruled easy after opening but later on recovered on covering.

MILLS.

Bombay, April 7.

100 Ahm. Advance	305-0
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	701-4 xd
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	261-4
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	373-12
100 Colaba	108-12
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	81-14
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	411-4
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1.405
100 Indore Malwa	370
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-0
100 Khatau	103-12
100 Kohinoor	143-12
250 Laxmi	1005
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	171-14
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	155-0
250 Pearl	255
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-9
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	71-14
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	299-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	1072-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	268-2
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	16
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	198-2
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	705
100 Katni	181-4
10 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	9-9
100 Shahabad K	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15 New India	18-2
200-100 Oriental	632-8
10 Vulcan	5-12-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	602-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	111-14
1000 Tata Power P.	1102-3
1000 Tata Power	471-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765-0
100 Amritsar Patti	113-0
100 Central Province	83
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	642-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	16-0
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	170
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	187-8
50 Bom. Telephone	47-8
8s. Bri.. B. Petrol	3
125 Burma Old	456-14
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
100 Indian Bleaching	149-6
15 Scindia	7-11
3-1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	63-0-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-15

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	2-4-31	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	372	305,443
Central India	634	295,615
Barsi and Nagar	449	155,963
Hyderabad-Gaorani	122	76,022
Berar	932	524,223
Central Provinces	753	322,884
Total Oomras	3,262	1,680,150
Dholera	98	123,871
N.-W. Provinces	43	85,500
Rajputana	101	33,346
Sind-Punjab	255	105,125
Broach	6,011	139,155
Coompta & Dharwar	318	22,854
Westerns-Northerns	303	12,143
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	3	13,707
Persian		206
American		58,967
Egyptian & African	324	157,787
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	11,218	2,432,951

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 26th March 2-4-31	This year.
Europe	1,575	384,505
Japan & China	6,461	1,158,924
Coast Ports		13,214
Up-country by Rail		109,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		53,705
Total	8,036	1,719,438

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 7.

Wheat May	3	15	4
Wheat September	4	3	6
Linseed May	7	3	6
Linseed September	7	6	0
Castorseed	6	14	0
Cottonseed	2	7	0
Groundnuts	6	7	0
Teelseed	8	8	0
Mowraseed	5	10	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 7.

	Bales.
Khandeshi	372
Central India	634
Barsi-Nugger	449
Hyderabad-Gaorani	122
Berar	932
Central Provinces	753
Dhollera	98
N.-W. Provinces	43
Rajputana	101
Sind-Punjab	255
Broach	6,011
Coompta-Dharwar	318
Westerns-Northerns	303
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3
Egyptians	572
East Africans	252
Cotton	11,218
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,883
Linseed	14,511
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	427
Gingellyseeds	696
Poppyseeds	60
Groundnuts	10,848
Castorseeds	10,020
Rice	17,414
Myrabollams	1,264
Cottonseeds	3,353
Gram	5,061
Joowar	3,543
Maize	22
Barley	128
Bajree	465
	Tons
Coal	859

TATA STEEL WORKS.

MONTHLY PRODUCTION.

Bombay, April 7.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March 1931 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	68,139
Ferro Manganese	1,346
Steel Ingots	52,106
Finished Steel	36,769

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, April 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	0
Silver Ready	42	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	37	5	0
Silver 2nd ,,	42	3	0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BULLS ACTIVE.

Bombay, April 7.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 202/8 for Broach J.-A. delivery. Presence of fairly large buying orders from the well-known Indore merchant was responsible for firm opening at Rs. 204-4. At this level there was active bull support and prices flared up to Rs. 206. As soon as the buying orders were executed, there was a relapse of As. 8/- but in the absence of any important business there was no change in prices. The improvement was well held and after recent decline in the values of American Cotton, some natural upward reaction is looked for local traders. The market is more or less a two sides affair and majority of operators believe in buying on lisp and selling on buldges.

Liverpool opened barely steady at a decline of 3 points on parity with previous New York close. This influenced some tired liquidation and the market closed at about the lowest rate of the day. The undertone of the market is rather healthy and further declines are likely to induce increased covering. It seems the market will be more or less a narrow trading affair, range fluctuations may be confined to Rs. 15/ possibly touching Rs. 195/ and Rs. 210/ during the present month.

Broach A-M. 198/12
Broach J.-A. 205
Oomra May 175/8
Oomra July 177/8
Bengal May 156/4
Bengal July 158

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

April	144.50—1.40
July	134.70—0.70
October	131.90—1.10

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 7.

Bengal 156 May.
Bengal 158 July.
Broach 200 A/M.
Broach 205 J/A.
Oomra 175 May.
Oomra 177 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, April 7.

	S. Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
Bengal	171	167	163	159
S. Punjab	169	165	161	157
Rajputana	170	166	162	158
Broach	209	205	201	197
P. America	215	211	207	203
Kadi V.	209	205	201	197
Dhobra	204	200	196	192
Oomra	183	179	175	
C. P. 1	197	193	189	
C. P. 2	189	185	181	

READY SALES.

Bombay, April 7.

73 Ital India Parbani 176 1/4
100 P. Vakharia Wun low 183
40 Do. Beawar low farm 175
200 Crystale Bengal 161
26 Currimbhoy Savner Old 170
114 Birla Bodhawad 174 3/4
16 Do. Nandurbar 178
75 Khatau Mills Malkapur 210
62 Gold Mohor Mills Pandarkoda 217

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeolmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore/Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	205
Broach F.G.	200

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 7.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-4-31	8393000	7944000
Receipts Yesterday 6-4-31	16000	11000
Exports to date 6-4-31	5720000	5974000
Stock at Ports 4-4-31	3707000	1799000
Stock Interior Towns 4-4-31	1313000	1114000
Stock Liverpool 4-4-31	1141000	959000
Visible Supply 4-4-31	7351000	5957000
Quantity in Sight 4-4-31	12200000	12905000
Quantity out of Sight 4-4-31	7938000	10015000

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25-32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 to 20th April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mons 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277½
Banks Buying T T 276½
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/2d
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 7/8 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 7th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 124.15 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 and inst.
London/Italy 92.75 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Epchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 1/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 12 7/8 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/4 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 7.

3 ½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 88/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 74/3
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1958 Rs 94/7
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94/7
5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs 95-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 93/5
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 99/8
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-15.
6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70|12.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/2
Forward Rates:—15 April settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/0/0 5 per cent 1945 55 Rs. 100/14
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 7.

3 Months 2 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 2-3|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One months 5 1/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 7.

Gange; Nicoline; Kobe.
Hamburg Maru; Iwasa; Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 8.

Gange; Nicoline; Trieste.
Bankura; Durkee; Busrah.
Gandara; Slightham; Karachi.
Thelma; Fungland; Karachi.
Karagola; Olivier; Durban.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 7.

Steamer Pundit for Rangoon
Steamer Golconda for Rangoon.
Steamer Starviken for Rangoon.
Steamer Mocedonia for London.
Steamer Hamburg Maru for Kobe.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Karagola", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gange:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer "Gange," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed for Trieste, with some bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Hamburg Maru:—The O S K steamer "Hamburg Maru", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Bankura" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Gandara", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Thelma:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer "Thelma," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 7.

2 Moldavia London 9-4 M M and Co.
3 Kaga Maru Kobe 13-4 N Y Kaisha.
4 Hamburg Maru NF, NF, O S Kaisha.
5 Knoxville City Calcutta 9-4 M M and Co.
6 Elysia Karachi 12-4 Grahams T Co.
7 Jalaveera Bassein 9-4 Scindia S N Co.
8 Dignitas Rangoon 9-4 L Edward
10 Dumana London NF, M M and Co.
ham Trading Co.
12 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 8-4 O S Kaisha.
13 City of Paris Glasgow, 8-4 K Nixon and Co.
14 Circassia Liverpool 11-4 Gra-
14 Tsushima Maru, Japan, 3-4 N Y Kaisha.
15 City of London, Plymouth, 9-4, James Finlay & Co.
16 Karagola Durban 8-4 M M and Co.
17 Clan Ross M'Coast 10-4 J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Stirvileen NF; NF; Scindia S N Co.
2 Edonpark Moulmein 7-4 L Edward Ltd.
3 Bankura P'Gulf 8-4; M M and Co.
4 Varela Busrah 10-4 M M and Co.
5 Indira M'Coast 7-4; Malabar S S Co.
6 Shini Maru NF; NF; T Morrison and Co.
9 Alipore Kobe 8/4 M M & Co.
15 Qostcappelle M'Coast 8-4; Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rizwani Jeddah 12-4 T Morrison and Co.
B Risaldar Rangoon 15|4 T Morrison and Co.
F Khosrou Jeddah, 9-4 T Morrison and Co.
M Dayavati Bhavnagar 11-4 B S N. Co.
N Pundit Rangoon 12-4; T. Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Manila 1-5-30 G. F. W. M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
Kabinga 9-4-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Thuleta. 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Assekerk 7-4-31 L Edward Ltd.
Berkanfels 13-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Utenfels 19-4-30 L. Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne. 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Unicoi 9-4-31 L Edward Ltd.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 9-4-31 M Italiana.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31
Genoa Maru 15-4-31 N Y Kaisha
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Macedonia NF; P & O S N Co.
Moldevia N F, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kohistan 2-4-31 M M and Co.
Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Ross 8-4-31 J F Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tan Shima Maru 4-4-31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, NF, O S Kaisha
Hamburg Maru NF O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, NF, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela N F, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, N F S S N Co.
Risaldar 13-4-31 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Moldevia, P and O S N Co.
Macedonia P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kohistan M M and Co.
Chinkoa M M and Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru N. Y. Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola M M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Varela M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Netravati 6-4-31.
Closteappelle 6-4-31.
Indira 6-4-31.
Bankura 6-4-31.
Parvati 6-4-31.
Varela 6-4-31.
Tsushima Maru 2-4-31.
Clan Ross 2-4-31.
Barenfels 4-4-31.
Eldonpark 4-4-31.
Vita 4-4-31.
Strudsholm 4-4-31.
Golconda 6-4-31.
Dayavati 6-4-31.
Moldavia 6-4-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 7.

For London S S "Moldavia" 12 bales woollen carpet; I Faizalla; 1 bale woollen carpet M M and Co.; 5 bales animal skin K B H Karimbax and Sons; 8 cases bristles, J A Beghbie and Co.; 13 cases bristles B Lawrie and Co.; 1280 cwts mowra meal B Ardeshir and Co.; 45 cwts. apricat kernals E. Virji and Co.; 200 cwts. kang grain, M Bhuta and Co.; 25 cwts. gum olibonum E Virji and Co.; 400 cwts. groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 200 cwts. groundnut oil H V Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts. castor seed, R Ratilal and Co.; 2000 cwts castor seed, 300 cwts. groundnut, M Bhuta and Co.; 300 cwts. groundnuts, T S Thadani and Sons.; 400 cwts. groundnuts E Virji and Co.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton yarn; A H Diab.

For Bagrott:—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—4 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—37 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—36 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port Said:—55 bales cotton yarn A E Ejiel.

For Jaffa:—22 bales cotton yarn A E. Ejiel.

For Marseilles, S S "Circassia":—25 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 1000 cwts. groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

For Liverpool:—10 bales wool-raw, Bombay Co.; 99 bales wool-raw D Sassoon and Co.; 73 bales wool-raw W Lotham and Co.; 9 bales wool-raw R Jagannath; 88 bales wool-raw, R Virchand; 90 bales wool-raw, V Carumsey; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co.; 75 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.; 24 bales wool-raw, Bombay Co.; 200 bales wool-raw, M Nissim; 25 bales wool-raw, G Sobhagmal; 105 bales wool-raw M Motilal.

For Manchester:—1000 cwts. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Varaa:—55 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Piracus:—5 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

For New York:—105 cwts gum karaya, N Moolji and Co.; 200 cwts gum karaya E Virji and Co.

For Valencia:—2000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgok S S City of Paris:—1000 cwts. lentils Birla Bros.

For Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.

For Hull City of London:—95 cwts. baffalo pickers Jarlva Shah and Co.

For Dunkirk:—625 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk S S "Kohistan":—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona S S "Elysia":—250 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersy Ld.

For Mancheser:—625 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Osaka S S "Sumatra Maru":—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 40 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe S S "Alipore":—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osoka:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe S S "Kaga Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, Nissles Co. Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 7.

From Manchester S S "Clan Ross" Agents J Finlay and Co.:—161 cases cotton yarn; 92 cases cottons; 24 cases cotton piece-goods, 1090 cases machinery; 4000 bags soda ash; 30 bags chemicals.

From Foweg:—1015 ton china clay.

From Glasgow:—13 cases cottons 250 cases whisky; 47 cases wine; 863 cases machinery; 230 bundle steel rivets; 80 bundle channels; 213 bundle steel sheets; 55 bundle nails; 345 loose cisterns; 9011 Nos. Fire-bricks; 500 Nos. jars; 250 drums carol pitch.

From Liverpool:—45 cases art-silk yarn; 124 cases tallou; 150 cases paper; 2110 cases soap; 387 cases glassware 60 cases lead; 60 cases rivets; 277 cases rails; 100 cases beer; 3722 cases chemicals 33 bundle bars; 486 bundle hoops.

From New York S S "Bloam-Fountain", Agents F F Campbell and Co:—430 cases newspaper; 100 cases pumps 81 cases graphite 75 cases turpentine; 44 cases cells; 150 cases Q.-oats; 79 cases cotton remnants; 150 cases paper-bag linings; 82 cases medicine; 35 cases motor cars; 50 cases gas mantles; 670 cases tyres; 74 cases lamps; 5312 cks. lub. oil; 750 cks. lub. grease; 30 cks. lub. jelly; 85 coils wire.

From Port Said:—100 bales cotton.

SEVA SUTRAS.

—:o:—

(From Mr. Vaswani's recent book named 'Tears').

Service of the poor is worship of God.

Reflect your 'bhakti's' in service of the broken ones.

Turn away from shows and shows and repoice in little acts of humble service.

Have compassion for all creatures.

Through 'seva' attain to self-purification.

Serve Him the Daridra Narayan and you will have the reward you seek.—vision of the Lord of Love.

A city is a desert in the absence of true servants of the Ideal.

The secret of 'seva shakti' is sacrifice.

The coming religion will be a religion of service and sacrifice.

No sympathy without suffering. To suffer is to be prepared to remove the sufferings of others.

If you will truly serve do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Ben an instrument of God and a 'shakti' will go out of you for the help of many.

The greatest gift at the lotus-feet of the Lord is the gift of yourself. A dedicated life is a centre of nughty forces.

The reward of 'seva' is power for more 'seva'.

Here is a test of service,—Is your heart becoming purer? And are you drawing nearer to the Divine Centre?

If you would be a true servant, have faith in God, the Builder of Destiny.

Would you tread the path of service? Bless them that persecute you.

Grow in the spirit of silence; and breathe out the aspiration that you may be a silent unknown servant of the Unseen.

Stand not on summit-heights but come into cottages of the poor and be united with them in the service of Love.

"Brother" means burden-bearer. If you would serve, lift up the burdens of others.

He who has not learnt self-control has not learnt service.

Let no difficulties daunt you. Believe that if your heart is pure the Earth and the Heavens and all the Devas will be your helpers.

Blessed are they who dry the tears of the poor and in the sufferings of the poor hear the very call of Krishna, the call of the Eternal Lover of man.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

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The Chewing
LAXATIVE

100% INDIAN SILK

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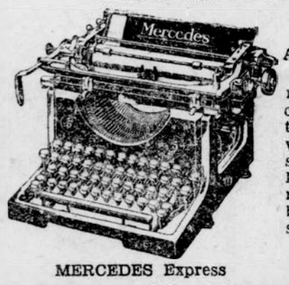

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Sole Agents for Bombay:
P. HARKISONDAS & CO.
314-16, Lamington Road, BOMBAY 7.

Plight Of Jalalpur Taluka Farmers

—:o:—

SALT-PICKING IN FULL SWING

Mamlatdar's Notice To Pay Up Revenue.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, April 4.

Four Raniparaj farmers were arrested by Mr. Ismile Desai on 29th March. Two of them Kasan Ukra and Mochada Sama are sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 30 or, in default, one month more, and two months and a fine of Rs. 15 or 15 days' more, respectively, by Mr. Gulabhbhai, the Mahalkari of Valod.

These convictions are very significant for two reasons (1) The prisoners are Raniparaj, (2) They did not know at all that their lands and houses were sold during their Hijrat.

The most important fact demanding special attention is that the Deputy Collector and the District Collector have, it is alleged, refused to inform the farmers which of their fields have been sold, inspite of these officers having been requested to do so. In this particular instance their houses were situated in their confiscated lands and naturally they entered them after the Truce.

SITUATION IN JALALPUR.

Jalalpur Taluka of the Surat District was in the forefront during the no-tax campaign. Farmers there have also the same experiences of petty officials' harassment as in Bardoli. Lands of three big Khatedars of Satem village have been confiscated. Sardar Garda has purchased them. After the truce Mr. Durlabhji Ukabhai the real owner entered his fields with some labourers to take the standing crop. Police attached the crops that was removed in this manner, and a case has been filed against him. Now special police are sent there to guard the crops of these fields. In the morning the police take a round in the labour area of the village and compel them to go to pick cotton from Mr. Garda's lands. Over and above the police help, the Government house of the village has been placed at the disposal of Sardar Garda for accumulating his cotton.

Another farmer, Mr. Hirabhai Ukabhai, was picking cotton from his confiscated land, which was not sold. His cart, together with the picked cotton, was taken possession of, and removed to the village Thana. The farmer had positive knowledge that his lands were not sold, though forfeited. In the presence of a Congress worker the talati was asked to refer to the register and it was found out that the land was not sold. At last better counsel prevailed.

A meeting of the farmers of Karachi and Bardoli was held a few days ago. Congress workers advised the peasants to pay up their revenues now, as the agreement was signed.

PICKING OF SALT.

People of the coastal area are taking full advantage of the term in the agreement regarding natural salt. Thousands of villagers have collected salt for their household use. At some places they even remove unripe salt in a hurry. Congress workers are thinking of placing pickets over such area to see that none removes salt till it is quite ready for use.

CUTTING OF KHAJURAS.

Darbari Sadhu (a Parsi) is doing excellent work in temperance. A large number of volunteers have taken up the work of cutting down khajuras (toddy trees). From Jan. 1931 to March 30 nearly 1,500 khajuras have been cut down from Karadi, Aat, Onjal, Bodali and Kothamdi in Jalalpur taluka.

The new Collector of Surat, Mr. Kothawala, paid a visit to Gandhiji's hut, last Saturday, and talked on the present situation in the taluka with local workers.

The weapon of social boycott was freely used against those who betrayed the Satyagrahi peasants. In many cases, the boycott has been lifted owing to the apologies tendered by such people.

PAYMENT OF REVENUE IN JALALPUR.

Nearly Rs. 60,000 were paid up by the farmers of Jalalpur even before the truce was signed. After the truce Rs. 80,000 more are paid. Nearly 40 per cent. of the total Government dues are paid in all. Congress workers are advising those who have no complaint regarding their capability to immediately pay the revenue. Inspite of these good efforts on the part of the workers, the Mamlatdar has issued notices of ten days to the farmers of the village of Ugat, and that also to pay the revenue together with the fine of notice. Revenue without the payment of fine is refused acceptance.

PLIGHT OF PATELS AND TALATIS.

Government has still not taken back the Patels and Talatis into service who had resigned during the struggle even though they have applied to be re-employed on the posts.

CALM BEFORE STORM ?

—:o:—

"No Independence Through Negoliation"

An American reading of the Indian political situation exactly a fortnight before the Karachi Congress met, is contained in the following cable sent by William Shirer to the "Chicago Daily" Tribune."—

Emerging with the Holy Man of India tonight after a seven-day jaunt through that mysterious land of tiny villages which shelter nearly 300,000,000 half-naked, half-starved peasants of India, *The Tribune* correspondent sees three facts standing out in the Indian situation.

Firstly: The Gandhi-Irwin truce appears merely a calm before the storm; secondly, the storm which will break unless Britain hands over the substance of independence—and no one here, including Gandhi, believes Britain will—will plunge India into a revolution infinitely more deadly and chaotic than the one it has just emerged from; thirdly, Gandhi's tremendous hold over the country is stronger today than at any time in his strange career despite vigorous attempts from all sides to undermine it.

He remains to-day as he did a year ago the absolute dictator of the Nationalist movement.

'COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE".

For a week I have listened to him and his lieutenant Vallabhai Patel address the peasants of the Kaira and Bardoli districts, and scores of times their message has been the same.

"Complete independence is not yet won. The use of this armistice is to prepare for the coming battle. The fight for *Swaraj* will continue on a greater scale than ever before unless our demands are granted."

In what Gandhi said publicly and what he has told *The Tribune* privately he has not much hope himself for independence by negotiation. And being a shrewd, clever statesman as well as a Holy Man, he is leaving no stone unturned to stir the movement to such a pitch that if he has to launch it again it would sweep Britain out of India.

Already he has dispatched thousands of leaders recently released from the jails to the countryside to work among the peasants and organize them for future action if it is necessary.

CONGRESS CONSOLIDATING.

The powerful Congress party with its elaborate revolutionary organization is using the truce to consolidate its position. It was somewhat disorganized during the struggle, when 50,000 of its leaders were imprisoned, but with these back in key positions, it is determined more than ever that the Congress is a match for the British Government. The party is expected to reach its greatest strength in the next few months.

GANDHI ALL-POWERFUL.

There were many in India who thought that Gandhi had lost his mysterious hold on the people by compromising with the Viceroy and agreeing to co-operate after ten years of non-co-operation. The last few days proved their folly.

Never before had his coming stirred the people to such an insane pitch. Women trampled on each other even to the point of killing, as has happened every day since he left Delhi a week ago.

His reception in the last few days in remote villages far removed from the amenities of modern civilization was the most impressive of all.

WOMAN AMBASSADOR TRIUMPHS

—:o:—

Breaks Down American Tarriff Wall

How an Austrian woman, single handed, went to America, consulted with the members of President Hoover's tariff adjustment commission, and succeeded in obtaining what she wanted for the 30,000 women she represented, was revealed when Mrs. Ida Jolles related her story on the platform at the Gare St. Lazare.

Mrs. Jolles had just returned on the Hamburg America liner New York after having spent seven weeks of hard work with the customs officials.

Her fight was over the recently augmented import tax on *petit point*—that almost microscopic form of tapestry—and she succetded not only in bringing the *ad valorem* duty down from the 90 per cent. to which it had been raised, but even below what it was before the new tariff was put in. Formerly it was 65 per cent. now it is only 40 per cent.

According to Mrs. Jolles, the Austrian women whom she represents, make just about all the *petit point* that is used in the world. The delicate product, which can only be made by hand is used principally for luxury handbags, and a few similar articles. Mrs. Jolles opened a handbag and took out a purse. Each side of the small purse was a fine bit of *petit point*—exactly like a large Beauvais tapestry viewed through a strong diminishing glass. An 18th Century rural scene and a village street were represented.

"I was really very well received in America", Mrs. Jolles said. "No one seemed to know how important this old fashioned industry is to the financial independence of Austria, where so many women live by it, until I described the situation to them.

"I found that customs agents had been classifying *petit point* in several different ways, but now they will all bring it under article 923, with a fixed duty of 40 per cent.

"I cabled the news to Vienna before I sailed, and dozens of telegrams of congratulation came back to me. I'm glad the United States has decided to be so kind to the women of Austria," she concluded "Chicago Daily Tribune."

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AMERICA FACES THE SLUMP.

The Depths Of Depression.

One must have seen Pittsburgh to realise what Nature has contributed to American wealth. The sides of its valleys are striped with visible seams of coal. There is no need to sink a shaft. One need only drive a gallery into the hill-side, and good coal becomes available in indefinite quantities. Over the rolling hills in all directions one notes every few hundred yards the wells from which oil is still pumped, though the supply in this district is no longer abundant. The pumps themselves are worked by gas-enignes fed with natural gas, and this cheap and convenient fuel heats and cooks for the city. Up and down the two rivers which meet at Pittsburgh long trains of immense barges carry the materials of its industry, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "New Leader."

A CREATIVE DELIRIUM.

With prodigal energy and daring man has improved what Nature gave. The place might have been planned by a megalomaniac architect dreaming in a creative delirium. Bridges of steel on concrete have been tossed across every valley and river, and when one looks down on this fantastic landscape from a height one despairs of counting them. Soaring causeways stride from height to height; roadways on arches mount the steeps, and tunnelled roads, several miles long, pierce the hills. By night the heavens declare the glory of man. The lighthouse, for aerial navigation, set on a great sky-scraper, and the furnaces of the steel-works blot out the pale illumination of the stars.

It was my fate to see this epic of natural wealth and creative energy in the depths of the industrial depression. America takes the slump more heavily than we do: she is not yet broken to it by custom. The long spell of prosperity had led her to suppose that at last the trade cycle had been conquered. The shattering of that illusion has stunned her, and her population is hardly recognisable as the buoyant nation of optimists whom one had known in recent years. An Englishman is more nearly at home, and it is possible to tread American soil with a certain sense of complacency. Europe has by contrast the humaner civilisation.

In New York the other day I was watching what Americans call a "bread-line". A long file of the unemployed stood on the pavement in the icy wind, with the thermometer somewhere round zero. They had made a bonfire of an empty barrel: their feet went up and down as if they were marking time on the drill ground. In twos and threes they were admitted to a soup-kitchen, where at last, in foetid, germ-laden air, they would get warm. Beside them rose the pillars of the elevated railway, and its trains went by with that grinding fury of noise which proclaims the cruelty of our mechanical triumphs. A vast but shapely skyscraper towered with its forty or fifty storeys into the heavens, and across it sped an aeroplane.

It occurred to me to wonder what an archaeologist of a thousand years hence would have made of this scene if it had been suddenly buried like Pompeii under lava and preserved for postery's criticism. What guess would he have made? Did the ingenious barbarians of that age indulge in human sacrifice? Was this a hecatomb offered to the gods of their machines?

HOW THE MINER LIVES.

The guess would not go far astray. For if one marvels in Pittsburgh at the wealth of Nature and the ingenuity of man, one also asks how all that they produce in partnership can possibly be consumed. Not much of it goes to the miner. I passed to-day through many of the depressing little villages which they inhabit round the pit mouths. Their cottages are what Americans call "frame" houses—little boxes of timber. Usually they are of two storeys and contain four very small rooms. There is no bath—in this land which prides itself on its luxurious plumbing. They must put up with an earth closet. Overhead the high tension cables carry far and wide the electricity which Pittsburgh generates. None of it lights the homes of the men whose muscles dig out the source of all this energy, nor is the natural gas for them.

They may earn 15s. or 20s. a day (no great sum in this country), but rarely in these times is there work for more than two or three days a week. And then there are deductions. I have before me two fortnightly pay-checks from different mines. One man had loaded 875 cwt. of coal, for which doll. 25.83 were due. But his debts to the company, including rent, coal and a dollar for the doctor, exactly ate up what he had earned. The other man, by goading 5 12 cwts. had earned doll 13.31. To him there fell 18 cents. after all deductions had been made.

The tragic strike in the Pennsylvania coal-field smashed the Union. Negro blacklegs, protected by the armed and private police of the "operators," broke the strike, and to-day the companies do as they please. The checkweighman has disappeared. The company's stores, embarrassed by no Truck Act, keep the men in perpetual debt. Some of the mines, together with the villages round them, stand entirely on the company's private estate, and even the roads are not free. A Union organiser who should venture on this fenced territory would be expelled as a trespasser.

THE "WICKNESSS" OF THE DOLE.

But one is destined to many a surprise in this Republic. Across the border in West Virginia a flourishing cotton industry is growing up which relies on white labour. The women earn 8 dol. (£2, with a purchasing power roughly half of what it would be in England) for a ten-hour day and a seven-day week. The dominant industrial aristocracy of Pittsburgh is Presbyterian and comes from Ulster. It is proud of the severity of its "blue laws," which close even the "movies" on the Sabbath day. But, save in times of depression, the coal mines and the blast furnaces habitually work on Sunday. The skilled men in the machine shops, which are Pittsburgh's pride, are, of course, incomparably better off, but they, too, are on half-time, and last week the great Westinghouse plants cut wages by 10 per cent.

Here, as in New York, the unemployed stand at every street-corner selling apples. Here, too, there are "bread-lines," while the Salvation Army and similar charities conduct shelters for the homeless. The victims, for the most part, take their fate with no though of bitterness towards society, for they too believe in the individualist creed of Capitalsim. Talk to them, and they will tell you that no one is to blame for their misfortunes but themselves: they ought to have saved.

It is now a usual form of advertisement to announce that one feeds so many of the hungry, daily. One's left hand may not know what the right hand doeth, but somehow the radio pierces these secrets of the chamber. A nasal voice, after one has listened to a negro comedian, will announce that this feast of reason and this flow of soul was provided by the Orange Blossom Corporation, whose toothpaste is to be commended, and incidentally it will add that you can see their bread-line of so many hundred men any day in Times Square. Popular newspapers do it, and so does Al Capone, the king of Chicago's gangsters, who runs a "bread-line" for between two and three thousand men. A steel magnate confided to me yesterday that he feeds about 150 daily, and then, in a voice that trembled with emotion, he inveighed against the wickedness of the British "dole." A few daring spirits, Owen D. Young among them, have indeed declared, in the name of progressive thought, for some system of unemployed insurance, but as yet the heart of the nation is sound. Even the Amalgamated Federation of Labour will have none of that pauperism

AFTER THE DROUGHT.

America, vaguely guessing whether it is six or seven or ten millions who just escape starvation in this cosmos of steel bridges and this chaos of human lives, is not wholly complacent. Congress is restive, and Mr. Hoover, dreading any action by the State to relieve hunger only less than he dreads revolution, has lost his grip.

If unemployment scourges the cities, the rural States of the West, twenty-one of them, are suffering from the impoverishment which followed last summer's drought. In Arkansas the other day, six hundred starving farmers, some of them with guns, marched on the chief town and mobbed the mayor's office till they were given bread. The Red Cross has been charged with this situation, and charity is summoned to raise a fund of £2,000,000. Charity in this country is so highly organised that its levies are often indistinguishable from a tax. Here, in Pittsburgh, the employees of one of the biggest industrial concerns all received a letter from the head of the firm, informing them that they would confer much pleasure on him by contributing to the Red Cross 4 per cent. of their month's wage or salary. A form for reply was attached, and those who did not fill it up were summoned to the manager's office. In addition, the Federal Government is lending £5,000,000 for works of rehabilitation and for the purchase of fodder for live stock, which loans the farmers will have to repay. As the stern guardian of America's highest traditions, Mr. Hoover insisted against an angry Senate, that none of this money should be used to provide food for human hunger. Statesmanship, in the end, furnished an ambiguous formula, and the quarrel was patched up.

TURNING THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY.

Congress, however, has reserved its fire for a bigger occasion. Among the many lavish devices with which America rewarded the veterans of the Great War was a deferred bonus, averaging £200, which may be claimed in full after 1945. In the interval a man may anticipate part of it by borrowing up to 22½ per cent. of its value. About half of them have done so. It is now proposed to allow a man to borrow up to 50 per cent. Official reckonings estimate that the cost to the Treasury will be £140,000,000—not a small sum even for this rich country. Mr. Mellon, the millionaire Secretary of the Treasury, who is the presiding genius of coal, oil, and many lesser things in this region, has used all his prestige to defeat the proposal, and Mr. Hoover has fought it with all his unique unpopularity. The result was an all but unanimous vote in its favour in the House and an overwhelming majority in the Senate. United, Congress can over-ride the President's veto.

Few members of Congress dare antagonise the American Legion. The motives of these elected persons may not be of the highest, but as a clumsy working device to cure depression the idea may be sound. It will force Mr. Mellon to tax the over-savings of the rich, and the proceeds will go to swell the under-consumption of the poor. Conceivably it may inject the necessary steam of purchasing power into the sluggish current of demand that turns the wheels of industry. It is even possible that it may lift Mr. Hoover against his will into a second period of office and prosperity—until in due course these facile mines, these gushing oil wells, these automatic steel mills turn out more wealth than the miners' pay checks will buy.

CHAPLIN FILM REFUSED.

300 Cinemas Not To Book It

Charlie Chaplin's picture, "City Lights," is not to be shown in any of the 300 cinemas controlled by the Gaumont-British Corporation, unless he reduces his terms (writes our Correspondent).

It was stated yesterday at the office of United Artists, however, that there was so much eagerness among other exhibitors to book the picture that the Gaumont-British decision could be accepted with equanimity.

For the 20 weeks' season at the Dominion Theatre 60 per cent. is being paid, with a guarantee of £40,000. So far this has been justified by the business being done.—"News Chronicle."

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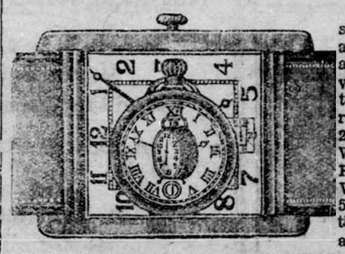

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Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

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General Manager.

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London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR

Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

WALL-STREET AND SOUTH SELLING.

Poor Rallying Power.

Bombay, April 7.

After Easter Holidays, both New York and New Orleans markets opened yesterday and Liverpool market will re-open to-day. There is no important change in the general situation. The acreage question still remains unsettled and private estimates range from 8 to 15 per cent. reduction. Cold weather is delaying planting in some place while highness of money is also having adurse effect. However these aspects do not appeal the general sentiment which is inclimed towards the statistical situation. It is said that there is some accumulation of weak long interest in May option and lurge tenders are expected to be issued by the end of the present month. Operators are keenly watching the situation to enter the market on the bull side, but before doing so they want definite knowledge about acreage and weathers as well as the outcome of the large certified stock of cotton. It is anticipated towards the end of the season, farmers are likely to throw on the market their holdings. Thus there seems to be reasonable delay for any real bull movement. In the meantime, we look for sagging prices and proper to owait further developments.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point and further adbance of 5 points was established during the first hour on speculative buying. Later on increased selling by Wall-Street operators and selling orders from the South caused steady full in the prices and the Session ended in a net decline of 2 to 3 points for near months while distant months were relationly steady and closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 10,45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices clined 5 points to 10.20c.

REUTER'S WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

NEW YORK.

Business on the New York Cotton Exchange has been quiet this week, the fluctuations largely being technical adjustments, with buying by the Trade on declines less active than recently. Buyers generally have not been disposed to follow up rallies, which have met with renewed liquidation and some scattered selling, the latter promoted by the easiness of the Stock market.

Ideas regarding the decrease of acreage range from eight to fifteen per cent.

The recent rains are delaying farm work and the temperatures are too low for the germination of early planted cotton. However, the delays may be offset by the improved soil conditions. Some authorities have expressed the opinion that only just enough moisture is now needed to bring up the cotton and that copious rainfall will be unnecessary until July.

Labour is reported to be plentiful, while financial conditions in the droughty sections are now easier following the loans by Government.

LIVERPOOL.

Spot cotton continues to be in fair demand on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, but in the absence of any stimulating factors, the Futures market has been very dull throughout the session under review. Towards the end of the week prices declined owing to some pre-holiday liquidation and the absence of support. In the Egyptian section only a limited amount of buying power has been in evidence.

MANCHESTER.

CLOTH.—No developments of importance have taken place. There has been very little fresh enquiry from India and only occasional transactions have been reported. There has been no buying movement on China account, while the other markets are not showing any particular interest. Some useful orders for miscellaneous materials, however, were placed by the Home trade.

YARNS:—Both the American and Egyptian sections have been featureless.

RAIN WAVE OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs.—Thos. Smith & Co. in their report state that Notwithstanding steadiness in Wheat and Securities, market continues inactive due to frequent interference by the Farm Board.

Ideas regarding the decrease of acreage range from 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. and recent rains have delayed farm work. Temperatures are reported too low for the germination of early planted cotton but there has been some improvement in soil conditions. Though the American Government's Weather forecast predicts a rain wabe up to 9th instant, some authorities opine that only just enough moisture is now needed to bring up cotton and that too much rainfall will be injurious until July as it would necessitate large replanting. Our Dallas friends write under date March 7th, "A good demand extending to all grades and staples, particularly off-grades which a becoming very scarce. The interior basis continues very firm, there being a large demand from the Far-East and spots are by no means easy to buy. The basis conditions are unchanged and with cheap money, comparatively low basis and heavy premiums on distant months in "futures" there seems no likelihood of the basis weakening. In fact, under certain circumstances quite a sharp advance could easily occur. With regard to acreage they state "Our advice from the Rio Grande Valley indicates a considerable decrease in acreage with wet and unfavourable weather delaying planting, and reports of early planting are not favourable. Our territories (Dallas) is experiencing one of the best seasons in the ground known for several years. No definite indication of the proposed acreage can yet be accurately arrived at, but necessity and lack of finances will undoubtedly force considerable decrease and everywhere there is a tendency for farmers to plant everything at home needed for man and beast, which of itself will decrease the acreage".

Although International Federation estimate World's Consumption of American Cotton for half season at 52,78,000 B/s, Garside's revised estimate shows 54,77,000 B/s. The Egyptian Government ginnings to the end of February show 1,455,535 Cantars Sakel against 2,103,000 Cantars last year and total growths 5,943,794 Cantars against 7,003,901 Cantars same period last year.

PRIVATE CABLES.

April 2 New York May Highest 10.58 (11-21 a.m.) lowest 10.49 (2-15 p.m.)

April 6 New York May Highest 10.55 (10-54 a.m.) lowest 10.47 (2-15 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, cotton some planting delayed owing tightness finance.

New York.—Cotton indication are that American spinners have sold far ahead present curtailed production. Market is likely to work still somewhat lower until May liquidation is over when we would advise buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10.09 a.m.: Clement Curtis estimate acreage reduction 8.4 per cent. Weekly weather Report could wet interfering with planting and germination.

Alexandria cables: Market apparently bottomed, expect higher. Advise purchase of Sakel and sale of Upper. Advise purchase of Upper and sale of American. Demand improving.

10.56 a.m.: Liverpool: Scattered selling taken by limits down.

New York cables: Textiles quiet, prices slightly lower, liquidation especially May position and speculative selling taken by trade and Co-operatives. Market acts lower, but we are against selling.

York market was easier in the absence of any important buying and by weakness of Wall St. and liquidation.

6th Inst: New York market early advanced on speculators buying, but reacted later on weakness of Wall St. and Southern selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.62 Difference 115 pts equal Rs. 51.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 197 equal 4.47, Difference 115 pts equal Rs. 51.

New York May (Close) 10.47 equal 5.23, Difference 76 pts. equal Rs. 34.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 197 equal 4.47, Difference 76 equal Rs. 34.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At N. Y. Close and Liverpool due) May 77, Oct. 60 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	10.47—.02
July	10.72—.03
October	11.04—.01
December	11.25—.01
January	11.36+.01
Middling Spot	10.45—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	10.45—.04
July	10.70—.04
Middling Spot	10.20—.05

New York, April 6.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Unquoted:—

New York. Noon Call.—

May	10.52
July	10.77
October	11.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 6.

Day's receipt at all U.S. Ports 16,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 26,000 bales.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 5-5/16.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 7.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Dol. 83 unchanged.
Dol. 61-3/4 down 1.
Dol. 60-1/4 down 1-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:

May 10.41 down 1.
June 10.60 up 1.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 139 down 1.
Sept. 147 down 1.
Dec. 155 down 1.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO).

"Prices declined on favourable weather, selling by Cash Houses and Commission Houses selling. Closed easy".

"America cables: Wheat Winnipeg steady on outside buying, some reduction Argentine acreage predicted, Com poor demand situation weakening."

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Current Quotations Of Local Made Piece-Goods And Yarns.

Bombay, March 27.

	Inches. Yds. Lbs.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Unbleached; per lb:—		
Longcloth (S. quality)	37 x 37½ x 7¾	0 12 3
„ (Standard Quality)	37 x 37½ x 9	0 11 9
Shirting	35 x 38 x 9	0 11 0
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi border)	32 x 9 x 1¾	0 12 0
Drills	29½x 40 x 13½	0 9 6
T. Cloths	30 x 24 x 6	0 11 3
Domestics	24 x 48 x 10	0 11 9
Domestics	26 x 61 x 11	0 11 6
Salita	40 x 66 x 25	0 10 9
Chadars	50 x 6 x 2¼	0 11 6
White Bleached; per piece:—		
Longcloth	36 x 40 x 10⅞	Not quoted
Stripped Shirting	25 x 24 x 3½ (upto 15 p.c. colour.)	3 3 0
Twills	31½x 40 x 7¾	6 2 0
Dyed Goods.—		
Dyed Longcloth (black)	35 x 33 x 9	8 4 9
„ Longcloth (napthol red)	45 x 26 x 3½	Not quoted.
Fancy Goods.—		
Susi, Grey Weft	21 x 24 x 2-11/y6 (upto 20 p.c. colour.)	2 0 3
Susi Check	22 x 24 x 3½	
	50 p.c. coolur)	Not Quoted.
	100 p.c. colour)	Not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	27 x 24 x 8½ 100 p.c. colour)	7 8 0
Sholapur Coating	27 x 24 x 6½	Not quoted.
Strippped Drills	24 x 24 x 5 (upto 20 p.c. colour).	Not quoted.
Kashmere Cloth	24 x 24 x 4 Cotton Dyed.)	2 12 0
Towels	30 x 16⅝ x 7	5 4 0 per dozen.
Yarn; per lb.:—		
4s Bump (nominal)		0 3 9
6½s All Waste		0 5 3
8½s		0 6 0
10½s		0 6 6
12½s		0 6 9
16s		0 7 9
20s		0 8 9
24s		0 8 6
32s		0 10 9
40s		0 13 3

Conquer "Nerves"

(Irritability, listlessness, stomach trouble.)

Nerve-weakness causes bad transmission of the nerve impulses and may result in the irregular functioning of almost every organ of the body. Irritable nerves, digestive troubles, stomach pains, sleeplessness — all these different complaints are due to one and the same cause: "Nerve-Weakness," and can only be conquered by strengthening and feeding up the very nerves of the body.

With Sanatogen, which is a nerve food, you go at the very core of the complaint, you strengthen the nerve-fibres, revitalize the nerve-cells, you put new strength and health into nerves which now play such tricks on you.

"It is years since I felt so well and happy. I was full of pain and depression through indigestion and nervousness, but now through Sanatogen, the world and all that is in it is brighter and more cheerful," so wrote a lady-user who had taken Sanatogen for six weeks.

Start taking Sanatogen now and for you too the world will soon become a better and brighter place, you will feel healthy and strong again. Red cheeks and a healthy appetite will show you what Sanatogen has done for you.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

TUBERCULOSIS

is a curable disease

Prof. Dr. Med. WOLFF-EISNERS' (Berlin University) Curative Treatment of Tuberculosis

by

SANTUBEN Cure

(based on over 20 years experience in Tuberculosis research and approved and tested on 20.000 cases).

Supported by Lt. Col. F. E. Gunter, D.S.O. R.A.M.C. and all other prominent medical faculties and specialists in lung diseases.

The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent. of Tuberculosis cases have been cured is a logical proof that

TUBERCULOSIS is a curable disease

and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for this disease when we see that nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many cases.

The new injection remedy by French Doctor Talmette and discovery of Dr. Robert Koch has not been able to come in use on account of numerous injurious effects.

After long years of carefull experiments Prof. Dr. Med. A. Wolff—Eisner University of Berlin have finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German-Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicine about Tuberculosis that the goal has already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

SANTUBEN treatment.

It cures Tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases yhich move between turban 2 and 3; also the second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organ.

By the use of Santuben the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increase, the temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally tubercle bacilli in the sputum disappear.

Exterminate Tuberculosis from your town by the

SANTUBEN Cure

Price Cure Box Rs. 20/ and ½ cure box Rs. 10/-

Available from all Chemists & Druggists

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REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1931.

WOMEN BREAK THEIR CHAINS!

Effect Of C. D. Movement In Kerala.

Some of the Kerala delegates to the Karachi Congress who are now in Bombay addressed a meeting of the Keraliyas on Monday night at Mahim. Mr. Kunhishankara Menon narrated the history and grgwth of the Satyagraha campaign in that part of the country, and pointed out how, against serious odds the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was able to give a good account in the end. He knew that the Keraliyas resident in Bombay did help them financially and the whole province was grateful to them. But the future work which they had to carry on called for more help, both in men and money. He hoped that they in Kerala would continue to receive consistent support from their brethren in Bombay. His description of the progress of the movement from one stage to another evoked great interest and appreciation.

KERALA SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Continuing, he said that the reconstitution of the provinces on a linguistic basis was making headway in all parts of the country. They thought that for the proper growth of Kerala and its culture it was necessary that that small Congress province should also be constituted into a separate province with some of the South Canara talukas having similar social customs added on to it. He felt sure that when the claims of other provinces like Sindh and Andhra were recognised those of Kerala would also receive the same consideration.

NOT A SMALL THING.

Mr. Madhavanar, Secretary of the K. P. C. C. then spoke on the part Kerala played in the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was not a small thing for a province like Kerala with its peculiar Social customs to rise to such heights and send about 700 persons to jail, he said. Their future work would be to organise khadi work and spread Swadeshi but the lack of funds was always an impediment to any appreciable work, being turned out. He would, therefore, appeal to his brethren, in Bombay to help the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee in all possible ways.

WOMEN TO THE FORE.

Srimati Karthyayani Amma, popularly spoken of as the heroine of the Kerala front, received an ovation when she rose to speak. She laid particular emphasis on the new awakening in the women of Kerala as a result of the movement. Old chains which bound the Kerala women were broken and they were today prepared to come out to take their proper share in the national movement, she declared. In fact it was the heroic part of the women in Kerala, she said, that intensified the Civil Disobedience campaign there, and she had no doubt that in any future programme of action the women of Kerala would play a prominent part. She then poured out the wails of her tiny province, and pointed out how for want of adequate finance much good work was being neglected. Concluding she gave a rough idea of the work she proposed to do when she got back to Kerala. There were already a score of respectable lady workers ready to devote themselves to the propaganda of Khadi and Swadeshi in that part of the country.

ORGANISE PEASANTRY.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami also addressed the meeting. He said that the outstanding achievement of the Karachi Congress was the definition of Swaraj with the declaration of right. That resolution should give a new turn to the Congress work in the country. The economic implications of the resolution had to be fully recognised, and any work that would be undertaken by the provincial workers should be on the basis of that resolution. The complex land tenure system in Kerala which was a remnant of the old mediaeval feudalism, had to be remodelled to meet modern requirements. New ideas of social reconstruction which were sweeping over the world to-day could not remain shut up from the Indian peasantry. The real work—if Swaraj was for the masses—was, therefore, to organise the oppressed peasantry and make them conscious of their rights and liberties. Swaraj would mean nothing at all if it did not exterminate the gross social inequalities and iniquities which form so dominant a feature in modern society. He hoped that the Kerala Congress workers would set themselves to work up peasant organisations throughout the province for, he asserted, the solution of the peasant problem would be the soluton of the Indian problem.

The meeting then terminated at a late hour in the night.

The marriage in London between Lord Beaverbrook and Miss Stanley Baldwin; the Rt. Rev., Bishop Neville Chamberlain officiating.

ALL-INDIA NATIONAL FLAG DAY.

To Be Observed On 26th Instant.

The All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal passed the following resolution at its meeting held at Karachi on the 1st instant:—

"In pursuance of the resolution of the Seva Dal Conference resolved that an All-India National Flag Day be celebrated on the 26th of April 1931, and the following programme be observed:—

"(a)—7 a.m.—Rally, parade and route march of volunteers and associates in the locality.

"(b)—8 a.m.—Salutation of the Flag, the ceremonial to be followed as per instructions of the Dal.

"(c)—5 p.m.—National Flag processions ending in public meetings at which the significance of the Flag and the duty of the people towards it as well as the necessity of forming volunteers organisations all over the country on a systematic basis for carrying on Congress work should be explained.

"Nestructions—(1) Funds should be collected by authorised persons for provincial Dal throughout the day.

2. Tri-coloured ribbons, badges and flags, and literature about the same should be sold throughout the day.

3. Reports of the celebrations on this Flag Day should be sent to the Seva Dal Headquarters at Hubli by the organisers as early as possible."

THE SECRETARY-CENERAL OF THE HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL.

As per the above resolution an appeal to all volunteers of the Seva Dal and all Congress Committees in the country to observe the National Flag Day in a fitting manner and make it a success.

Leaflets on National Flag have been printed in English, Gujarathi, Marathi and Kanarese, and priced at two annas each. They could be had from the Seva Dal Headquarters at Hubli or from the Seva Dal office at Bombay.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

National Week Celebrations.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 6.

Elaborate preparations are made by the Poona Congress Committee in co-operation with other bodies to celebrate the National Week. The processions prabhat pheries and lectures are arranged, which shall carry the message of Karachi Congress to every home. A large number of volunteers will go round the town every day hawking pure hand-made khadi, members will be enrolled for the Congress during the week. The boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition of liquor will be taken in right earnest. The Poona City will be divided into Eastern and Western divisions for the convenience of the Congress propaganda. The old Congress office will work for the Western Division and a new Congress office will be opened to-day for the Eastern Division.

To-day a big procession will be taken out, and end after holding a meeting where prominent leaders of Poona and delegates who have returned from Karachi will address.

Swadeshi buntings and flags are used for the decorating purpose in a religious ceremony performed here.

The Karachi Congress had created good impression on Poona citizens who are prepared to abide by the Congress decision.

POONA ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Prominent Muslims of Poona attended the general body meeting of the Poona Islam Gymkhana The misunderstandings between different Muslim sections were removed to a great extent and all those present gave a promise of co-operation and work for the success of the Gymkhana.

The offer made by the Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona, to the Poona Muslims for carrying on the work with greater vigour was accepted. The Officers of the Anjuman-e-Islam gave an assurance that the obstacles which come in the way of the smooth working of the Gymkhana shall be removed.

A resolution of condolence at the death of late Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar who was the father of the Gymkhana was passed unanimously, all standing.

FIFTH ATTACK ON KAMAT PEAK.

LONDON, April 6.

Rugby.—The leader of the British expedition which left London on Saturday to attempt to climb Kamet Peak in he Himalayas is Mr. F.S. Smyth, who was a member of the Kanchanjunga expedition.

This is the fifth attack on Kamet which is over 25,0000 feet high, but no climbers have got to within 2,000 feet of the summit. The highest Himalayan Peak ascended completely up to now is Jonsong, 20,000 feet high. Among the mountaineers familiar with the Himalayan conditions the chance of Mr. Smyth's party conquering Kamet is considered good. Mr. Smyth's companions are Captain Birnie, Dr. Green, R. L. Holdsworth and E. Shipton, and all are under 33 years old.—B.O.W.

"Daily Telegraph's" Military correspondent quotes reports from India to the effect that Sir George Jeffreys will assume the Southern Command in India.—Reuter.

PUZZLE FOR BELGAUM POLICE.

Broad Day-Light Explosion.

(BY MAIL.)
BELGAUM, Apr. 5.

The Belgaum Police are puzzled over a big explosion which occurred on Friday in broad daylight in the city and which was instrumental in causing one death and injuries to two. It appears that some children were playing on an open site adjoining the Bapat Street in Belgaum, when suddenly there was a loud explosion as though of a bomb which was clearly heard even by people who were living a long way off. On rushing to the spot which was then full of smoke it was found that one child of two years was very seriously injured while injuries were also caused to two others. Except the children not a soul, it is said, was then present at the place. All the injured were at once taken to the civil hospital but inspite of the best medical help the first child expired early this morning, while the rest are now progressing favourably. It is understood that nothing was found at the place except some pieces of tin. The police have made a panchnama and are making vigorous inquiries in the matter. Mr. Desilva the Deputy Superintendent of Police also visited the spot.—A. P.

C. R. Leaving For Madras.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Apr. 7.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar is leaving Delhi to-morrow night for Agra 'enroute' to Madras where he will arrive on tenth or eleventh. Immediately therafter he will proceed on tour in the Tamil districts to carry on, Congress propaganda.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

Extension Of Air Mail Service.

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Apr. 7.

Mr. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation and Mr. J. A. Shillidy, Secretary to Industries and Labour Department, have left by aeroplane for Karachi and other places in connection with the extension of the Air Mail route from Karachi to Calcutta.

AMALNER RIOTING CASE.

Judgment In Appeals.

(By MAIL).
JALGAON, April 6.

Judgment was delivered recently by the District and Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, in the two Amalner Hindu-Mahomedan Rioting appeals. The appeals were from the judgment of the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, East Khandesh, who had convicted three Hindus in one case and thirteen Hindus in the other case for rioting, mischief and other offences and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

In appeal the District Judge acquitted one Hindu accused in the first case, but confirmed the conviction of the two remainisg accused and reduced their sentences.

In the second case out of thirteen accused the judge acquitted six accused and confirmed the conviction of the remaining seven accused but reduced the sentence of imprisonment and fine in all cases.

These cases arose out of the Hindu-Mahomedan rioting that took place at Amalner, a Taluka town in the East Khandesh District. The rioting was the result of a hartal that was to be observed there on 6th May last following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on the 5th May last. Some Mahomedans had refused to close their shops. The rioting soon became communal and lasted for nearly five hours.—A. P.

STREE SEVA SAMAJ, GAMDEVI.

Photo shows the workers of the Samaj preparing various articles of house-hold use which they put on the market. To the extreme right is Mr. Nalinibai Dalvi, the Hon. Secretary.

MR. VIRENDRA IN JAIL.

Questions In Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Apr. 2.
(BY MAIL.)

The following questions were asked by Mr. S. C. Mitra and Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda in the Assembly:—

(a) Is it a fact that Mr. Virendra, son of Mahashe Krishna of Lahore, a fourth year student, Forman Christian College, has been arrested under 'Regulation III of' 1818?

(b) Is it a fact that he is under 20 years of age?

(c) Is it a fact that while he was a sudent of the second year class he was arrested on December 17th, 1928, on a charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, and was subsequently bailed out and discharged?

(d) Is it a fact that he was arrested again on the 24th December, 1929, in connection with the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's train at Delhi, that the procedure against him was under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, that he was subsequently released on bail and eventually the case against him was withdrawn?

(e) Is it a fact that he was arrested for a third time on the 29th. December, 1930, on a charge of conspiracy to murder the Governor of the Punjab, released on bail on the 12th January, and discharged by Court on the 30th January, 1931?

(f) Will Government state the reason why Mr. Virendra has been arrested under Regulation III of 1518?

(g) What is the allowance proposed to be given to him?

(h) Where it is proposed to keep him and for how long?

(i) Did Government lay the case before the law officers of the Crown and obtain their advice as to the advisability of putting the case of Mr. Virendra in Court?

(j) Is it a fact that the Law Officers of the Crown were of the opinion that there was no case against Mr. Virendra and the Regulation III of 1818 has consequently been applied?

(k) Are Government aware that there is great uneasiness in the public mind on account of the use of the Regulation III of 1818 in the case of Mr. Virendra in ordinary times?

(l) Do Government propose to econsider the matter at an early date and release Mr. Virendra? If so, when?

The following are the answers:—

The Hon'ble Sir James Crerar: (a), (b), (c), and (e) yes.

(d) He was arrested on the 24th December, 1929, for assaulting a police officer in the Congress Camp and a few days later proceedings under section 107, Criminal procedure Code, were taken against him.

(f) I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply I give to parts (b) and (h) of Mr. Jagan Nath Agrawal's question No. 783 on the 2nd March, 1931.

(g) On the recommendation of the Local Government, orders are under issue sanctioning a diet allowance of Rs. 1-6-0 per diem, a monthly allowance of Rs. 32 and a lump sum of Rs. 60 to meet initial expenditure on admission.

(h) At present in the Lahore Central Jail.

(i), (j) and (l). No, but, as already stated, the case will be placed for scrutiny before two sessions judges.

(k) I am informed that the Punjab Legislative Council recently passed a unanimous resolution recommending the adoption of measures against terrorist activities.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: When was Mr. Virendra arrested under Regulation III of 1818.

The Hon'ble Sir James Crerar: I think, Sir, it was on the 10th February.

Mr. Jagan Nath Agrawal: Arising out of this answer may I point out to the Hon'ble Member that it is highly undesirable to have an ex-parte inquiry. Will the Government consider the propriety of giving him an opportunity to produce his defence?

The Hon'ble Sir James Crerar: I am afraid I can not add to the information that I have already given to the Hon'ble Member on this point.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Was this man called upon to offer any explanation or defence before his case was placed before the two Sessions Judges?

The Hon'ble Sir James Cerar No Sir.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh Will he be called upon to give any explanation or defence now?

The Hon'ble Sir James Cerar: Yes, Sir.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

Ahmedabad Youths Excommunicated.

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 7.

Three of the picketers who recently picketed a caste dinner given after the death of an old man in the Bania community against the order of the Sheth (the head of the community) prohibiting the picketing, have been excommunicated by a resolution at a meeting of the leaders of the community called by the Sheth. A number of youths including ladies have written to the Sheth declaring that they too picketed the caste dinner and would continue to keep relations with the excommunicated picketers.—A. P.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Invitation By British Govt.

LONDON, Apr. 7.

It is understood that the British Government have invited the German Chancellor Bruening and Foreign Minister Curtius to London for a friendly and informal visit.—Reuter.

'AT HOME' TO LADY VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Tributes From All Quarters.

PLEA FOR CENTRAL VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION.

An "At Home" function was got up by Miss Kisan Dumatkar, Captain of the Bombay Hindustani Seva Dal, at her residence on Sunday evening. Almost all the lady volunteers and workers of the Seva Dal were present. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Rugmini Lakshmipathy of Madras, the three women members of the All-India Volunteer Corps, were requested to address and give advice to the volunteers. Mr. Sambamurthi of Andhra Desa, the President of the Dal, occupied the chair.

Dr. Hardikar introduced the President and lady members of the All-India Board to the gathering, and requested them to advise the lady volunteers regarding their work.

Mr. Sambamurthy eulogised the noble sacrifices made by the Bombay Sevikas and narrated how ladies in Andhra Desa faced lathis and conducted the movement in the absence of men. He said it was women, who inspired men for the fight in most of the places. He desired that all the volunteer organisations of both men and women should be affiliated to an all-India Central Organisation.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, who spoke next, said how at the time she was President of the "War Council," the Seva Dal volunteers helped her in protecting the honour of the National Flag on the day of the first Flag Salutation ceremony, after the B.P.C.C. had been declared illegal. She felt very proud of her brave comrades.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta also congratulated the women of Bombay on their sacrifices and bravery and suggested the desirability of organising the Hindustani Seva Dal in every Ward of the City.

Mrs. Lakshmipathy endorsed all that was spoken by the previous speakers. She was entirely opposed to any separatist tendency between men and women in the national work, and wanted that both men and women should work hand in hand. She was of opinion that if women volunteers were employed to keep discipline and order in big meetings, the result would not be disappointing.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the Secretary General of the All-India Volunteer Board, desired that the Lady Section of the Seva Dal should be organised in more military discipline, and they should excel the male volunteers in their efficiency. He introduced the Sayyad family as well as the Captain, Miss Dumatkar, to the President and the other members of the All-India Board and said how safe the Lady Organisation was in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Sayyad during the campaign.

One Sevika then narrated her jail experience.

The President in his concluding speech said that the ladies should come out in still larger numbers and give inspiration to men.

The whole gathering was then treated to light refreshment. The President, having inspected a fallin of the lady volunteers, the function came to a close.

MEMORIAL TO ENGLISH POET UNVEILED.

LONDON, April 6.

Rugby.—A memorial to Rupert Brooke the young English poet who was killed in the war, was unveiled yesterday on one of the highest parts of the Island of Skyros overlooking the Aegean Sea by the Greek Prime Minister Venizelos in company of the Foreign Minister the British minister at Athens and a large number of distinguished writers from many nationalities including Lascelles Abercrombes who recited one of Brooke's poems over his grave. Mr. Venizelos placed a wreath of flowers picked from the grave of Byron at the foot of the statue. The island was "en route" last night, and there were torchlight dances.—B.O.W.

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